

# A Dictionary of Jaina Biography.

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## PART I—A

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COMPILED AND EDITED BY

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*Author of Jaina Historical Studies, Distinguished  
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PUBLISHER

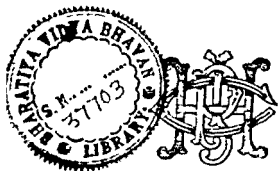
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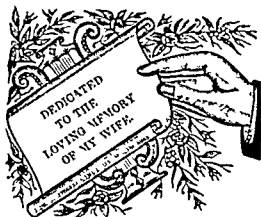


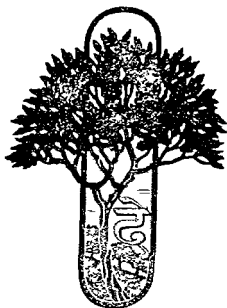
GULAB-DEVI JUNIVALA  
(Mrs U S Tanka)

Born A D 1890 (Calcutta)

Died A D 1911 (D-1h)







## FOREWORD.

J.

The Jainas are a most ancient community. They are as old as they are important. They take an almost leading place in point of wealth and education. Their tradition is continuous for many and many a millennium. History has proved their existence and importance at least up to the age of Homer in Greece. They are scattered all over India. In almost all big towns they are in the forefront as landed proprietors or successful traders and merchants. Such a time-honoured tradition could only be kept up by a series of worthy men and women. It should be a sin not to record what little we know of the lives of these exemplary brethren and sisters of ours. My friend and brother Mr. Umrao Singh Tank, B.A., LL.B., of Delhi, has made a most laudatory attempt to string together the pearls of these precious lives. It must be a most valuable treasure for all lovers of Jainism and its custodians the Jaina community. As a Foreword to this unique compilation, my Vira-devoted soul cries out "Jai Jai Mahavira Vardhamana!". With this pure blessing, this little book is confidently launched on its published career to serve our community, country and humanity.

J. L. JAINI, M.A., M.R.A.S.,

*Bar-at-Law,*

*Judge, High Court.*

INDORE.

22nd April 1917.

## II.

It is a happy sign of the time that the intellectual activities of our countrymen have begun to flow with freshness through new channels. The disgraceful habit of imitation is gradually giving way to a vigorous and enlightened originality. This small Biographical Dictionary falls clearly in the latter group. Besides its general usefulness it has filled a serious want which has long been felt both by students and scholars. We do not know of any book in which a serious attempt has been made of bringing into a small focus the names of Jaina luminaries, whose learning and services have contributed so much to the civilization of Central and Southern India, and have brought glory to our Mother Country. Mr. Tank has handled this task with attention and cleverness. He has given good references to his statements which clearly shows the author's industry and love of accuracy in disentangling the labyrinth of Jaina Biography. Although at present the information is necessarily meagre, yet we hope that he will be able to enrich our knowledge later on. At any rate this work will open a new way for more ambitious



scholars. It has helped me at one or two places in my researches in the mediæval period of Indian History for which I am indebted to the author. Students of Indian literature and particularly of Jaina literature will find this volume extremely useful and informative in clearing up the mist of vagueness that veils even Jaina Saints and scholars. We ought to congratulate the author and the judicious publishers for this useful contribution to our literature.

RAM PRASAD TRIPATHI, M.A.

SENATE HOUSE:

ALLAHABAD,

*23rd April 1917.*

## PREFACE.

The compilation of a Dictionary of the Jaina Biography has been undertaken with a view to provide the students of the Jaina history and literature with a practical work of reference that may satisfy their ordinary demands. It aims at giving all the important names of the Jaina men and women—with a special reference to the post-Mahāvira period—to be found in the publications accessible to the present compiler. Occasionally, the names of the non-Jainas who have either patronised or persecuted the followers of the Jina have been added. The present work, however, does not pretend to be an exhaustive one. In spite of the labours of the great scholars—both Jaina and non-Jaina—much still remains to be done by the way of bringing to light Jaina pañjāvalis, pravastis and inscriptions—especially those of the Digambara Jainas—and until this is done no work on the Jaina biography can lay any claim to fullness and finality.

The names have been catalogued after the English alphabetical order in preference to that of Sanskrit. The compiler ventures to hope that in practice this arrangement will be found both convenient and practical. In the case of the proper names in current use, no attempt has

been made to restore them to their original Sanskrit form fearing lest it should give room to mere confusion with no resulting advantage. It may be mentioned here that the names of the early Jaina ecclesiastics are often met with prefixed with the word *Ārya* which is used as a sort of honorific designation. Such names will be found under the letter with which the actual name begins. For instance, *Ārya-Mahāgiri* must be looked for under *M* and not under *A*.

References have been added under every important article save where they are not deemed necessary or the information given is solely derived from oral tradition. Sometime, in order to avoid multiplication, the reader is simply referred to another connected article where he would find the necessary authorities cited.

The system of transliteration followed by the compiler is that prescribed by the Arrah Publishing House for their publications. It has been adhered to throughout the work except where the form of spelling of the names of the persons or places has acquired the sanction of a long and established usage.

The compiler is fully conscious that the present compilation is not above criticism, but with all this, if it contributes towards facilitating the task of the students

of Jainism even in the slightest degree, he shall have no reason to feel dissatisfied with the result of his labour

In conclusion, the compiler begs to put on record his thanks to Bhaṇḍārī Sohana mallaḥ and Ganesa mallaḥ Sarāf of Jodhpur for the useful information they gave him about the Jains of Mārwar. Another gentleman whom it is now too late to thank was Mahatā Jamnā-dāsaḥ of Māṇḍalagṛha, who took an unfailing interest in the compiler's Jain historical researches. He died of cholera last year at Hurdā Mewar where he was posted as a district officer in-charge. To the courtesy of Mr Manukhhbhai Kirti-chand Mahatā of Morvi, the present compiler owes a copy of the Jain Rāsa mālā. The compiler was further laid under an obligation by Mr Pārna-chandra Nāhar who was kind enough to place at his disposal the advance printed sheets of his forthcoming publication, 'The Jain Inscriptions'. The compiler is also deeply grateful to Kumāra Devendra Prasadaḥ of Arrah who has been giving him valuable advice and help from time to time since the commencement of the work. It was rather an act of extra kindness on the part of the Kumāra that he very generously took upon himself the arduous task of proof reading etc., and thus saved the compiler from

much mechanical trouble and botheration. It is not too much to say that the silent and selfless labours of my friend Kumâra Devendra Prâśad-Ji have inaugurated a new epoch in the history of the Jaina literature promising a brighter and more sympathetic future for the Vâṇi of the Great Jaina Masters.

MALIWARA ST. }  
DELHI. }  
*May, 15th, 1917.* }

UMRAO SINGH TANK.

## \* LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

- BR —Bhandarkar's Reports on the Search for Sans Mss  
 DO and OF —Tānka's Distinguished Osvals and Osval Families  
 EC —Epigraphica Carnatica  
 HNC —Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Mss in the Library of the Calcutta Sanskrit College by Hrishikesh Sāstri and Nilamani Chakravarti  
 ILR —Indian Law Reports  
 JBRA S —Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society  
 JG —Jaina Granthāvali (Published by Jaina Svetāmbara Conference, Bombay)  
 JHS —Tank's Jaina Historical Studies  
 JR —Jaina Rāsimālā  
 JSB —Jaina Siddhānta Bhāskar (Published by Devakumar's Central Jaina Oriental Library, Arrah)  
 JSCH —Jaina Svetāmbara Conference Herald (Bombay)  
 JSM —Jaina Svetāmbara Mandirāvali (Published by Jaina Svetāmbara Conference Bombay)  
 K.SJO —Klatt's Specimen of a Jaina Onomasticon (Leipzig)  
 PR.—Peterson's Reports on the Search of Sanskrit Mss  
 R.S —Ratna Sāgara (Hindi)  
 S.B.E.—Sacred Books of the East  
 VIL —Vidyābhusana's Indian Logic (Calcutta)

## ADDENDA.

**Abhaya nandī-sūri** —(Dig.) (Vik Sam 775) Author of  
(1) a Brihad vṛtti on the Jainendra vjākarna (2)  
Tataparīṣā tātṭvārtha śikā .

Ref.—Pāya Chandra Jaina śāstra mālā Vol. II, Introd , p 3.

**Ajita prasāda**, M A , LL B, Vakīl, High Court Allahabad  
and of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Lucknow —A  
learned contemporary, born A D 1874, April 10 Gold  
Medallist and first student of his year of the Canning  
College, Lucknow Joined the Bar April 1895 A devout  
Jaina Editor of the English Jaina Gazette (Lucknow)  
Translator of Saint Amitgatis Samayak pāṣha and  
of Purusharth Siddhyupaya of Sri Amrit Chandra  
Acharya, etc, etc General Secretary of the All India  
Jaina Association as also Founder-Secretary of Sri  
Rishabha Brahmcharyashrama, Hastinapore, and one of  
the noble Founders of the Central Jaina Publishing  
House, Allah Address —Ajitashrama, Lucknow

**Amara kīrti sūri** —Author of a Ritu-samhāra śikā.

Ref —B R., 1904-5 and 1905-6, p. 43.

**Amohini** —Lived in Sam 72 presumably of the Kusana  
era She with her sons Palaghora, Poṣhaghora  
(Proshhaghora) Dhana-ghora set up an Āryavati for  
the worship of the Arhats

Ref —Ep Ind II, 122, No 2 (Mathura Inscription) Ibid, II, App.  
No. 59

**Amṛita vimāla** —Instructed Jñāna vimāla-sūtra (Vik Sam 1748) in poesy, logic and philosophy.

Ref —J. S. C. H., Vol. XIII, p. 76

**Ānala** —A Chaulukya king. Was admitted into order by Muni-chandra pupil of Śrī-chandra-sūri of the Harsa puriya (Maladhāri) grachchha

Ref —P. R., III, p. 28 App II, p. 276 v. 12

**Ānanda rām** —(Dig) of Khandelavāl pāti, Kāśalivāl gotra, native of Basavā. His son Daulatrām the well known Hindi poet and writer (Vik Sam 1795-1829)

Ref —Jaina Hitaisi, VIII, No. 1, pp. 20-21

**Ārdra-deva** —A Kāyastha of the Sinomaka family. Married Rādhā. His son Hari-chandra (Dig) the well known author of the Dharmasarmābhudaya-kāvyam

Ref —P. R., II, p. 77

**Āsā** of the Modhajñāti —Son of Thakura Jālbhā. resided at Pattana. His daughter Suhadā devī was married to minister Tejahpāl (Prāgvāṣa pāti). Referred to in an inscription dated Vik Sam 1290

Ref —Sirohi rājya kā itihāsa by Pandita Gaurisankara Hirāchanda Ojha pp. 67-68

**Āsā** —Add Kaṣṭhakarāja by his wife Anala devī had two sons Āsāda and Jāsāda. Āsāla was the husband of two wives, Prithivī-devī and Jaitalla devī. By the latter, he had two sons, Rājāda and Jaitra simha. By P one son Ari simha. Rājāda died during the life time of his father and the Vivakamañjarī is the poet father's



# ADDENDA

Amrita vimala — Instructed Jnanavimala-śrī (1748) in poesy, logic and philo-  
 Ref.—J S C H, Vol. VIII, p 76.

Ānala.—A Chaulukya king. Was admitted as  
 Muni-chandra pupil of Śrī-chandrasekara of the  
 puriya (Maladhāri) gachchha  
 Ref.—P R., III p 23 App II p 20, 12

Ānanda ram — (Dig) of Khandalatali hāsa  
 native of Bāvarā His son Dulastram the well  
 Hindi poet and writer (Vik Sam 1795-1829)  
 Ref.—Jaina Hitau XIII, No 1, pp. 20, 21

Āndra-deva.—A hāsa htha of the San naka fan  
 Married Radhā His son Hari-chandra (Dh)  
 well known author of the Dnarmasamābhūda  
 lāryam.

Ref.—P R., II, p 77  
 Āsā of the Modhajuāti.—Son of Thakura Jalhana  
 resided at Pattara His daughter Shivala-devī was  
 married to minister Tejapala (Prāgrajapala) referred  
 to in an inscription dated Vik Sam. 1290  
 Ref.—Sirohi rājya kī it has by Lalita Gaurishankar Hishchandra  
 Ojha pp 67-68

Āśadidd Kaju' rāja by his wife Anala-devī had two  
 sons Āśada and Jazala. Āśala was the husband of two  
 wives Pruthivi-devī and Jaitalla-devī By the latter  
 he had two sons Rājada and Jaitra-simha By P  
 or Ari-simha Rājala died during the life-  
 his father and the Viskamaljari is the

**Ampita vimala** — Instructed Jñāna vimala-sūri (Vik Sam 1748) in poetry, logic and philosophy

Ref — J S C IL, Vol VIII, p. 76.

**Ānala** — A Chaulukya king Was admitted into order by Munichandra pupil of Sri-chandra-sūri of the Harapuriya (Maladhāri) grhechha

Ref — P R., III p 29 App II p 275 v 12

**Ānanda rām** — (Dig) of Kharichwal jāti Kāsalivāl gotra native of Basavā His son Daulatrām the well known Hindi poet and writer (Vik Sam 1795 1829)

Ref.—Jaina Histari, VIII, No 1, pp 20 21

**Āndra-deva** — A Kāvashtha of the Sanomaka family Married Rādha His son Hari-chandra (Dig) the well known author of the Dharmasarmābhudaya Vyāyam

Ref — P R. II, p. 77

**Āsā** of the Molhajnāti — Son of Thakura Jālhanā resided at Pittarā His daughter Suhada dāi was married to minister Tejapālā (Prāgvaṣṭa jāti) Referred to in an inscription dated Vik Sam 1290

Ref — S rohi rājya kī itihāsa by Pand ita Gaurisankara Hiraichanda Ojā pp 67-68

**Āsa** I add Kaṣukarāja by his wife Anala levi had two sons, Āsā and Jāsa la Āsa la was the husband of two wives Pṛithvi-devi and Jaitalla-devi By the latter he had two sons Rājada and Jaitra-simha By P oṛo son Ari-simha Rājala died during the life time of his father and the Vivakamañjarī is the poet father's

In Memoriam, the themes being taken from the very words with which his teacher Abhaya-deva sought to win him from his grief. Āsada is also stated to have written a commentary on the Megha-dūta besides several Jina-stotras and Jina stutis.

Ref.—P R., III pp 19-39-49

# CORRIGENDA.

- P 4 line 21—*For* Katipaya-sutra *read* Vyākhyā *read* Katipaya-sūtra vyākhyā
- P 4 line 22—*For* Vidhayini *read* Vidhayini
- P 5 line 14—*For* Dronācharya *read* Dron āchārya
- P 8, line 16—*For* Ajmer *read* Anahillavala (See P R IV, 8)
- P 13 line 24—*For* 1458 *read* 1457
- P 26—*For* Vaṇdevi *read* Vāsudeva.
- P 28 line 11—*For* became as *read* became known as
- P 31, line 15—*Syādvādīritnakara* is the work of Dva-sūti who was A's spiritual brother
- P 41 line 22—Mamlana was the son of Bihala while Dhanada'raja was the son of Dehadi
- P 56 line 18—*For* Gunā-sāgra *read* Guna sāgara.
- P 93 line 8—*For* the female pupil *read* the grand female pupil
- P 98 line 24—Arya-dāsi is the misreading for. Arhadāsi

# A Dictionary of Jaina Biography.

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## A

Abbalabbe —Mother of Ranna (born A D 949) —See Ranna

Aldur Rahman —Author of the Sardesa prakāśa A work written in Prakrit with a glossary in Samskrit. It is in the library of the Deccan College, Poona

Ref —The Jaina Gaz , X, p 239.

Abdur Rahman (Phūlavāla) —A Mahomedan gem-cutter of Delhi, embraced the Sthānakavāsī form of Jainism Died in Vik Sam 1970

Ābhā (Parikha) —See Ānā

Ābhada —A Jaina jeweller of Anhilvād Paṭṭan Follower of Hema-chandra Held in esteem by Siddharāja Jaysimha (A. D 1094-1143) who purchased a costly gem from him A self-made man Supported the Jaina monks, propagated the Jaina religion and built the Jaina temples

Ref —Merutunga's Prabandha Chintamani (Tawney's trans.) pp 104 5.

**Abhaya**—A learned prince of the Licchhavis of Vaisâli  
Apparently a contemporary of Buddha and Mahāvira  
Gives an account of some Nigantha doctrines in the  
Anguttara Nikâya

R.f.—S B E XLV Intro, XV

**Abhaya**—Author of a stavanam Begin Godi gâve  
mana ranga

Ref.—P 8, I, p 504

**Abhayâ**—The wicked queen of Dadhi Vâhana King of  
Champâ (Anga-desâ) Failing to win over Sudarsana  
she plotted against his life—See Surdasana

**Abhaya Chand**—Vik Sam 1919 Son of Ajita Simha Ma  
hata's sister, a Civil Judge of Mewar State

**Abhaya Chand Gulab-Chand**—A jeweller of Bhava  
nagara, bequeathed ten thousand rupees for the erec-  
tion of a Jain Dharma-sâlâ in A.D 1910

**Abhaya Chandra**—A D g Hindi poet. Author of (1) the  
Bhaktâmara-charitra (2) Dasalakṣana vrata kathâ

**Abhaya Chandra**—Son of Somâka a resident of Mam  
manapura (Sindh) At his own expense he led a  
party of the pilgrims to Marukoa (Maro) a holy  
place in Vik Sam 1483 Jya-sâgara Upâdhyâya  
of the Vṛhat-kharatara gichchha was with the party  
Referred to in the scribes colophon of a copy of the

Āvasiaka vṛtṭi tippanaka dated Vik Sam 1481  
 ' Samvat 1481 varṣe Sindhu mān lala vāstavyasā Gherū  
 putra sam somākenā sī Abhaya Chandra sū Rāma  
 Chandra j amukha j utra putr adī vutena etc

Ref—Vagupta given by edited by Muzajma vijayal Introd  
 1 p. 34, 60 Text p. 21

Abhaya Chandra—The teacher of Nemi Chandra (D g)  
 who was the author of the Nemi Chandra Samhitā or  
 the Pratiṣṭhā tika (16th Century)

Abhaya Chandra—Vik Sam 878 of the Nandi Samgha  
 between Rāmākṛu and Nara Chandra enthronement  
 at Ujjayini

Ref—J. S. B., Vol. I, Pl. IV p. 78

Abhaya Chandra—Guru of Rāma Chandra who composed  
 the Vikramaditya-charitra in Vik Sam 1490 (Scarce)

Ref—J. C., p. 215

Abhaya Chandra Siddhanta Chārivarṇa—His pupil Ke  
 sava varṇi who lived in A. D. 1359—See Kesava Varṇi

Abhaya Chandra Suri of the Bajikula Gachhha—Guru  
 of Amala Chandra Mentioned in an inscription dated  
 in the 30th year of the Santārasi or Laukika era which  
 probably corresponds to A. D. 854

Ref—Epl Ind, I p. 120

**Abhaya Chandra Sûri**—A grammarian. Author of the *Prakriyâ Samgraha*. Refers to *Pālya Kirtī* a grammarian.

**Abhaya-deva**.—His pupil *Vardhamāra* who was the author of the *Dharma-ra'na karandakā* with a commentary written in *Vik Sam* 1172 in the village of *Dayikakūpa* devoted (?) to King *Jaya Smbha*.

Ref.—B R., 1904-5, 1905-6 p. 4<sup>9</sup>

**Abhaya-deva-suri** of the *Rāja gachchha*—Was the pupil and successor of *Pradyumna-sûri*. Lived in about *Vik Sam* 1025, an eminent logician, author of the *Vādam-hārṇava*, was succeeded by his pupil *Jineśvara-suri* a contemporary of King *Munja*. Was the ninth predecessor of *Mānikya Chandra-sûri* who composed *Pārśva nātha-charitra* in *Vik Sam* 1276.

Apparently the same *A* as the ninth predecessor of *Siddhasena sâri* who composed the *Privaclra aroddhara vitti* in *Vik Sam* 1242.

Probably identical with *A* pupil of *Pradyumna-suri* author of the *Katipara-utra Vyaḥva* and of the *Ta'tra bodha Vidhyam* (a comment. on *Siddhasena dvāḥaras Saṃmatī tarkasutra*)

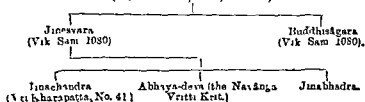
Ref.—Fe- 111 App., pp. 158-9 152. K.S.J.O. p. 1 VIL p. 35

J. G. p. 79

Abhaya deva-sûri — The Navânga vṛtti Kṛit, occupies the No 42 (other Mss 40, 43, or 44) in the Vṛhat-kharatara-grāchchha pāṭāvalī where he is placed between Jina Chandra sûri and Jina Vallabha sûri, was a native of Dhārā, son of a merchant named Mahādhara (Klatti. Dhana) by his wife Dhana-devī His mūla nāman (original name) Abhaya Kumāra Was consecrated by Jinesvara sûri, a pupil of Vardhamāna sûri At the request of Vardhamāna sûri, Abhaya-deva was made a sûri by Jinesvara in Vik Sam 1088 Sodase varse āchārya padam A. calls himself pupil of Jinesvara and Buddhisāgara (Chandra kulīna), contemporary of Daronācharya Revived the Stambhanaka Pārsva nātha tīrtha in Vik Sam 1111, died in Vik Sam 1135 (according to others 1139) at Kaupadavanyagrāma (Karpṭa vāṇyā nagara) in Gurjara desa His pedigree table stands thus —

Vardhamāna (died Vik Sam 1088)

(Vṛt Khara patta, No 39)





"It can be said to his (A's) credit that he was a true representative of his age and under the guise of commenting on the great works, he has always been a free criticiser of the then institutions in all its forms but be it further said to his credit that he is always true to the original works he is commenting"—(M G Kâpadiâ) Free from exaggeration, fond of quoting from the old authors.

Author of the following works —

- 1 Comm on the Sthânâṅg composed in Vik Sam 1120 at Anhila pataka. Slokas 14250
- 2 Comm on the Samavâyaṅga, composed in Vik Sam 1120 at Anhila pataka. Slokas 3574
- 3 Comm on the Bhagavati, composed in Vik Sam 1128 at Anhila pataka. Slokas 18616 corrected by Drona sūri of the Nirvṛti kula. Yaśochandra and Vimala-chandra (joint pupils of Akhyadeva and Jina chandra) mentioned in the colophon as having assisted A in the composition of the comment
- 4 Comm on the Juâtâ dharma kathâ, composed in Vik Sam 1120 at Anhila pataka. Slokas 3800 (Abhi-dhâna rajendra, S 4252)

- 5 Comm on the Upâśaka-dasâ. Slokas 800 (Abhi. 900)
- 6 Comm on the Antakṛd-dasâ Slokas 400 (Abhi. 300)
- 7 Comm on the Anuttaraupapâtika Slokas 100
- 8 Comm on the Prasna Vyākharana Slokas 4600
- 9 Comm on the Vipākṛ-sûtra Slokas 900
- 10 Comm on the Aupapâtika-sûtra Slokas 3125
- 11 Prajñâpanâ (Chaturthopânga) tṛtīya pada-samgrahani
- 12 Comm on Haribhadrâ's Pañchâśaka composed in Vik Sam 1124 at Dhavalakka pura Slokas 7450
- 13 Bhâṣya on Sattari
- 14 Bhâṣya on Jina-chandragani's (Sam 1073) Navatattva prakarana
- 15 Pañcha nigrantha Vichâra Samgrahani
- 16 Comm on the Sodasaka
- 17 Achâra Vidhi, or Samâchâri Slokas 1500
- 18 Âradhanâ Kulaka
- 19 Âgama anjhottri (?)
- 20 Jaya ulhuyana-stotra Comp Vik Sam 1111.
- 21 Comm on the Viseaṁvisea.
- 22 Padgala-sat-trimsika
- 23 Nigoda-sat-trimsika

24 Paucha lingî vivarana (?)

35 Upadhana Pañchasaṅka

26 Aṣṭaka vṛtti bhāṣya (?)

Ref—A.S.J.O p 1 Prabhāṣaka-charitram The Paṭyāvalis

Abhaya-deva-sûri —Guru of Sânti sûri of the Thârâpadra-gachchha. Sânti-sûri died in Vik Sam 1096—See Sânti Sûri

Abhaya deva sûri —The Maladhârin of the Prasnavâ bhāṣa kṛta, Koṭika gana Madhyama Sakha Sthulibhadra muni vameṣa Harsapurîya gachchha pupil of Javasimha-sûri converted a number of Brahmans to Jainism held in great esteem by Karna of Gujarât Khengâra of Saurashtra Prithvirâja Chauhâna of Sakambhârî Mentioned in an inscription at Ranatham bhora, died at Ajmer, was succeeded by his pupil Hemachandra who composed a Dhavabhāvanâ in Vik Sam 1170

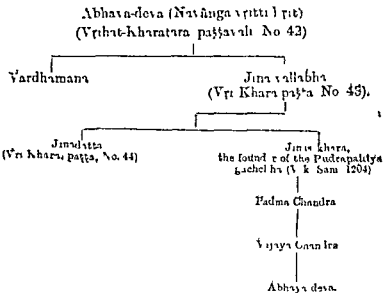
His succession list --

Abhaya-sûr —Hema-chandra sûri —Srichandra sûri

"Sri-Gûrjaresvaro deṣṭvâtītvram malaḥ parisaḥam Sri Karno (1120-50 Sam) virudam yasya maladhârity aghosayat nâtham Surastra rāṣṭraṁ Khengâram pratibodhya yah Ujjayanta tīrtha patham kṣhili bhûtam avivahat'

Ref—A.S.J.O, p 3, Jaina Itihâsa, p 89

Abhaya-deva sūri of the Rudrapalliya gachchha — Pupil of Vijaya-chandra sūri and guru of Dvaabhadra-sūri. Received the *virudam* of "Vadisimha" from the King of Kāśī. Composed the *Vijayanta vijaya Kāvya* in Vik Sam 1278. His spiritual pedigree stands thus —



A's pupil Dvaabhadra mentioned in an inscription dated Vik Sam 1296 — See Alhana.

Ref — Peterson Rep I p 93 K S J O p 3 Ep Ind I p 119  
Ind Ant. (1894) pp 173, 174 J G p 20

**Ablāya deva sūri** —About Vik Sam 1220 of the Nāgendra gachchha Successor of Deva-Sūri and predecessor of Heina-sūri Referred to in the Colophon of Vardhamana-sūris Vasupūjya-charitra which was composed in Vik Sam 1290

Ref—K S J O p 3

**Abhaya-deva-sūri** —Under him Gunākara-sūri of the Rudrapalliya gachchha composed a commentary on the Bhaktimara-stotra at Sivasvatipattana in Vik Sam 1426 A. composed the Tiryapa hutta-stotra in Vik Sam 1451

Ref—K S J O p 3

**Abhaya deva-suri** —Pupil of Bhadravara sūri and preceptor of Asaja who composed Viveka mañjari in Vik Sam 1246

Ref—Pat rson III App 101 K S J O p 2

**Ablāya deva-sūri** —Pupil of Śānti-sūri (who was a pupil of Bhadravara) and guru of Paramānanda who composed Karma Vipakā Vr tti guru of Parīmananda who composed Sāmāyāri vihi (Ms written in Vik Sam 1470)

One A. in Vik Sam 1224 One A. Prathama Sīsa ya D vibhadrā-hārya in Vik Sam 1276

Ref—K S J O p 3

**Abhaya dharma** —An Upadhyāya of the Kharatara gachchha his pupils Bhanu-chandra and Rāma-chandra

Bhānu-chandra was the friend and reclaimant of Banā-rasi dāsa, the celebrated Hindi poet (Vik. Sam. 1643-1698) — See Banā-rasi dāsa.

Abhaya-kīrti — Vik Sam 1264 A pontiff of the Nandi-Samgha between Chārukīrti and Vasanta-Kīrti.

Ref.—J S B., Vol. I, Pt. IV, p 79.

Abhaya-kumāra — Son of Nemi-nāga of Srimāla Kula Was put in charge of a Posadha-śālā by Kumāra-pāla Chaulukya, the Jaina Emperor of Western India

Ref.—Kumāra-pāla prabandha, (Guj ed), p 221.

Abhaya-kumāra — Son of Srenika Bimbasāra, king of Magadha, by his queen Nandā Plays an important part in the early history of Mahāvīra's church. A man of noble character and fervent piety noted for his sagacity and wisdom Having heard Mahāvīra, he asked his father's permission to enter the order of the monks but failing to obtain it contented himself with the vow of a layman Brought his Yavana friend Ādraka to Jainism Long after, Abhaya became a monk and Nandā a nun in the order of Mahāvīra According to the Tibetan Buddhist tales, A was the son of Ambikā-pālī, a public woman, of Vaishali

Ref.—Hem. Ch Life of Mahāvīra, Rockhill's Life of Buddha, p 16. Tawney's Katha kosī, IX, pp 122, 173, 176

**Abhaya pāla**—Son of Kirtipāla who was the younger brother of Kelharia, the ruler of Nādol In Vik Sam 1233 A and his brother Lākhanapālha along with their mother Mahibālā-devī made a grant for celebrating the festival of Sānti nātha, the sixteenth Tīrtham kara of the present cycle A similar grant by the brothers is recorded in another inscription—See “Āl hana-deva’

Ref—Ep: Indica, XI, Pt. I, II p. 49.

**Abhaya rāja**—Subject of a rāsa

**Abhaya rāja Samghavī**—An Agravāla of the Garga gotra of Agra—See Jagajivana

**Abhaya simha**—Subject of a Kāthā

Ref—J G, p. 247

**Abhaya simha**—A Bādāī chief of Sindh converted to Jainism by Jinadittasūri of the Vihār Kharatara gachchha in Vik Sam 1175 (according to others 1198) His descendants were known as Āvariyā Oṣālś Until confirmed, tradition must remain open to doubt

**Abhaya simha**—Vik Sam 1875 A Scimāla of Pulavāla gotra a native of Delhi, son of Rāva Gokala-chand enjoyed the powers of a magistrate His son was Bah dar simha

**Abhaya-simha sūri** —Of the Vriddha Tapā gachchha, between Munigheśa and Jyātilaka-sūri Ratna-simha sūri the successor of Jyātilaka-sūri was held in great esteem by the king Ahmed Shah of Gujarat (A D 1411-1441). He is mentioned in an inscription dated Vik Sam 1489 Poabadi 10 gaurā.

**Abhaya-simha sūri** —Consecrated an image of Pārśva-ratha at the request of Bohara Khetā in Vik Sam 1432. In Vik Sam 1436, Goḍi Meghā had the image enshrined at Goḍi-grāma. A is probably the same as the A of Vriddha tapā gachchha.

I L.—B R. 1893 4 p 33.

**Abhaya-simha sūri** —In the time of Vijaya-chandra-sūri (Vik Sam 1302-20) the founder of the Vriddha śāla Tapā gachchha referred to by Muni-sundara-sūri in his Guruvālā (composed in Vik Sam 1466).

**Abhaya-soma** —Pupil of Soma-sundara. Mentioned by Vijaya-simha in his Jina-luṣala-sūri jī kā-chhanda. Begin Samarāṃ matā Sīrasatī.

I cf.—R S I pp 643 4.

**Abhaya-sundara** —Lived under Soma-sundara-sūri who became portiff of the Tapā gachchha in Vik Sam 1456.

Ref.—Muni-sundara sūris Guruvālā (yaso vijaya jaina grantha māḷā).



**Abhaya-sundara**—Transcribed (perhaps composed?) a copy of a śābā on the Kalpa sūtra in Vik Sam 1761

Ref—Kalpa sūtra edited by Dr Jacobi, Introd. p 26

**Abhaya sūri**—A Dig. contemporary of Vṛtti vilāsa who lived in A D 1160

**Abhaya tilaka gani**—A pupil of Jinesvara sūri, the 47th, pontiff of the Vṛhat-kharatara gachchha between Jina pati sūri and Jina probodh sūri.

Author of—

(1) A commentary on the Dvyaśraya kośa. Composed in Vik Sam 1332 (Klatt and Pet 1312 Consists of 17574 Slokas)

(2) Dvyaśraya Kāvya Vṛtti

(3) *Srāvāka-dharma prakarana vṛtti* Composed in Vik Sam 1377 Consists of 15131 Slokas (Scarce)

(4) *Nyāyāṅkāra tippana* Slokas 10000 (Scarce)

Ref—J G, pp 93, 180 330 Ind Ant, IV, p 299 VI, p. 182

K S J O, p 48, Pet. Pap., IV B R., 1904 6 p 48

**Abhi-chandra**—A patriarch (Kulakara), lived in the primitive period in that part of the country which lies between the Indus and the Ganges Son of Yasasvān and Surūpā His wife's name was Prati-rūpā, was succeeded by his son Prasreni In his time, people lived

on the fruits of the trees and did not know how to build fire. The civilising mission of Rīṣabha-deva came long after.

Ref.—*Muni Atma ramji & Jaina tattva-darsa*, pp. 435-5

Abhī-chandra — King of Sūktimalī. Father of Vasu. V's son Vṛīhadh vāja settled in Mathurā. In Vṛīhadh's line Yadu the founder of the Yadu vamsa.

Abhī-chandra — See Andhakavīra

Abhichī — Son of Udāyana. King of Vīṭabhaya, in the country of Sindhū-sāvīra — See Udāyana

Abhikṣaak — A gaṇadhara of Mallī, the nineteenth Tīrthamkara. The Svetāmbaras maintain that Mallī was a lady Tīrthamkara.

Abhinandana — The fourth Tīrthamkara of the present cycle. Son of Sambara by Siddhārthā, born at Ayodhyā, died on the Mount Pārśvanātha. Has an ape (plavaga) for his cognizance.

Ref.—R. S., II, p. 8. Ind. Ant., II, p. 135

Abhinava — A Dig. layman. Author of the (1) Mallī-nātha-purāṇa, (2) Nighan'ā vaidyaka grantha.

Abhinava-chātu kīrti-pandita-deva — Dig., Sakā era 1466. His fellow student Sānti kīrti-deva.

Ref.—*Georg Inscriptions*, No. 10, p. 14.

Abhinava manga rāja or Manga rāja II (A D 1304) —

Son of Kemnārya Rāmārāja of the Viśvāmitra gotra and Kamme Kula. A well known D gāmbari Karmī śaka poet. Author of a Kōśa known after his name which he finished at Sivapura in Sakā era 1320.

Ref.—Karnataka Jaina Kavi by Nāthārām Premī, No. 6.

Abhinava Pampa — See Nūga-chandra.

Abhinava pāṇḍita-deva.—D g, Sakā era 1320. Pupil of Puru pāṇḍita, his contemporary Arhaddīśa.

Ref.—Inscription at Sravāna, Belgola, No. 10, p. 76.

Abhinava vreś'hin — A merchant of Rājagṛīha, entertained Mahāvīra. His rival Jirna śreś'hin.

Abhinava Srutamuni (A D 1365) — A D g wrote a Vyākhaṇṇa (in Kanadi) on Mallīkārjuna's Sayan-chitta vallābhī.

Ref.—Karnataka Jaina Kavi by Nāthārām Premī (No. 70).

Ābhira — A son of Rishabha, the first Tīrthamkara by his wife Sumangalā.

Abhirām deva rāja — A Brāhmana, father of Adī Pampa (A D 902). See Adī Pampa.

Ābhū — A Śrīmāla of Tharāda a Saṅgha pati who took deep interest in improving the condition of his co-religionists. His example is often cited by the Jaina writers.

Ref.—Śrīddha vidhi (Guj ed), published by the proprietor of the Jaina, p. 453.

**Ābhū** —A Śrīśrīmālī of Thārāpīdra nagara Pāśchīma Manikālika birudā dhārī. Noted for his devotion to the Sangha prised by his distinguished contemporary Jīāmphanī deva (Vik Sam 1321) of Manīapa-durga. Led the parties of pilgrims to the Mount Satruñjaya. Founded libraries. His brother Jīna-dāsa.

R-1 —Upulakā taranginī by Ratna mandira gṛah, pp 118, 164, 245 (Yaso vijaya pranthā mālā)

**Ābhū-sāha** of Bhānī āli gotra —Native of Anahilla vāda, friend of Jīna-datta sūri of the Vṛhat Kharatara gachchha —See 'Āmbada' 'Jīna datta-sūri'

**Abira-chandra** of the Parśva-chandra Tapā gachchha —Lived in Vik Sam 1929, author of a number of hymns

**Abul Fazl** —Minister of Akbar, the Mughal Emperor of India. Killed in A D 1603 at the instigation of Prince Salim. Appointed by Akbar to receive Hīra vijaya sūri the pontiff of the Tapā-gachchha at Fatehpur sīkri (A D 1582). Had a talk with H on religious topics. An interview between Akbar and Hīra vijaya sūri took place at Abul Fazl's house. In A D 1593 at the instance of Akbar, Vijaya sena-sūri gave Upādhyāya-pīḍā to Bhānu-chandra. Abul Fazl spent Rs 600 on the occasion. Abul Fazl has given an account of Jainism in the Āin-i Akbarī in which he refers to his

acquaintance with the learned of the Svetāmbara Jinas. The names of Hira vijaya-suri (Hirij-suri), Vijaya-sena-suri (Bijai-sen-suri) and Bhānu-chandra (Bhanchand) are met with in the list of the learned given in the Ain-i-Akbari.

Ref.—The Jaina-sasana (2433), p. 113 I.

Achala.—A Vāsudeva.

Achala.—Author of a pīḍam. Begin. Dekho āja garaja ghana biraṇe.

Ref.—Pāda ratnāvalī, p. 131.

Achala.—See Andha kavīṣa.

\* Achala.—The sixth Rudra who lived under Vāsupūjya the twelfth Tirthamkara.

Aclalā (?)—Daughter of Mal . na (?), daughter-in-law of Bhadrāyasa and wife of Bhadrānadi (Bhadrānandin). She set up a tablet of homage for the worship of the Arhats.

Ref.—Mithura Juna Inscription, Ep. Ind., II, p. 237, No. 32.  
Ep. Ind., X, App. No. 10.

Achala bhrātṛi.—A Brahmana of the Hārītāyana gotra, converted to Jainism by Mahāvira who made him his gaṇadhara, instructed three hundred śramanas, died during the life time of Mahāvira.

Ref.—S B E. XXII, 235, R. S. II p. 235.

Aclala-dasa.—Son of Mauji rām (Vik Sam. 1840-59), a Chila (Bhānāsālī) Mahatā of Mānālā gaṇh (Mewār). The prudent and patriotic views of M. have been favourably commented upon by Tod in his Rajasthan.—See Mauji rām.

**Achala dāsa**—Vik Sam 1904—1968 An Osvāl of the Vāhaṅgā gotra Son of Lālaji malla A's grandfather Gumān Chānd came from Devikojā (Jesāmāra) and settled at Sikandrābad, (U P) A was a Municipal Commissioner and an Honorary Magistrate at S During the fumes of Vik Sam 1934, 1953, 1956 A distributed corn among the poor Devoted to Vyānandasuri (Ātmārāmī) of the Tapa gachchha

**Achala-dāsa**—Sam 1519 Mantri Diliya tha Lādhū bhāṛvā Dharmīnī putra sa Achala dāsaena Adinā tha bimbīm l aritam pratishṭitam sri kharatara gach chhe sri jina s gura sūri pāṭhe sri jina sundara sūri pāṭhāṅkārā sri jina harsa-sūri varāṅh sri

Ref—Jaina Inscriptions by P C. Nāhara, No 43

**Achala kīrti**—A D g Achārya composed a bhavā-stotra in Vik Sam 1715 Begun Visva nātha vimala guṇa sa

**Achalo-jī**—Son of Sujāji and grandson of Nāgaraja, elder brother of Arjuna eighteenth in order of descent from Rāyapāla, the Chief of Mārwar (Vik Sam 1235 1301), a Mohanota Osvāl, served under Chandra-sena who ascended the gādī of Mārwar in Vik Sam 1619 In Vik Sam 1635 while returning from Daugara pura to Mārwar, Chandra-sena was attacked by the Mughal near Savarūda (a village in Soat Parganā) Achalo-jī

who was with him was killed in the fight that ensued Clandra Sena raised a cenotaph to Achalo which is preserved up to this day His son Ja sâ

A's grandson Jaya malla built Jaina temples at Jâlor Samchora and other places ~ Mâtâ Nenasi (Vik Sam 1689 1723), the well known chronicler of Râjputârâ, was the great-grandson of Achaloji

Ref—Jivana-charitra Mahatâ Vijaya sîmha ji published by Mahatâ Kṛṣṇa-sîmha ji, pp 3, 11, 12

Achandra (?)—Vik Sam 1333 A committee-man of Sri mala (a town in Marwar) His contemporary Abbot Mahendra, mentioned in an inscription dated Vik Sam 1333 which records a joint gift by Subhârî, a leading Kâjastha, of Nâgama family and Karma-sîmha at the festival of the jatra in honour of Lord Mahâvîra

Ref—Bon Caz. History of Gujarat, Vol I, Pt I, p 181

Âchchanna—(A D 1195). A Digambara writer, native of Purihara nagara, son of Brâhmanî Kesavarâja and Mallambikâ pupil of Nandiyogisvara, praised by Pârsva in his Parsva purâna which was composed in 1189, refers to Aggala His father commenced writing a Vardhamâna parâna which was (after his father's death) finished by Achchanna

Achchhandika—An astrologer of Morâka, exposed by Siddhâratha a god in attendance upon Mahâvîra

**Achchhapta** —A merchant of Anahillavāda Abhaya deva-sūri stayed in his house in Vik Sam 1120 and finished his commentaries on the Jnātā-dharma Kathā and the Sthānanga-sūtra.

**Achchhari**.—(Vik Sam 1412) Daughter of Deva rāja by his wife Padmini —See Devarāja and Vachchharāja

Ref —Rājagrhi Jāyanti nātha temple Prasasti Jaina Soc. Conf. Herill, Vol XII p. 378

**Achchhidra** —An apostate monk of the school of Pārsvanātha —See Arjuna

**Achirā** —Mother of Sānti, the sixteenth Tirthamkara of the present cycle —See Sānti

**Ādā** —Surname of Courtesan Lopasobhikā

Ref —Ep Ind, V, App 102

**Adataraditya** —A Digambara Jaina king a Kongalva In Sakā era 1001 = A D 1079, he made a gift in favour of the Jainas

**Ādhata rāmji** —Vik Sam 1860 A Dig Jaina of Kāsi Friend of Vṛinda-vana, the well known Hindi poet

Ref —Vriindā vana vilasa Introd, p 15 (published by Pannā-lāl Jaina)

**Ādi gupta (?)** —Under him an unnamed author composed a commentary on Jina prabhas (Vik Sam 1349 69) Siddhāntāntāgama stava The commentator studied under Soma tilaka-sūri of the Tapā-gachchha

Ref —kāvya-mālā, Part VII, p. 86



Âdi khan.—Apparently a Mohomedan convert to Jainism. Probably the Jain scribe has changed Yad Khan into Âdi Khan. Author of a Holi composed in honour of Rishabha-deva the first Tirthankara. Begin Bibo Rishabha be he alabele.

Ref.—P S I, p 434

Adina satru.—King of Hasti circa nagara friend of Mahāvīra.

Âdi natha.—A Dig Brahmana son of Parsva natha and father of Kodandarām. Keson was Brahma-deva. Âdi natha was well versed in the Âjurveda.

Âdi nâtha.—See Rishabha dēva.

Âdi nâtha.—A Dig Brahmana son of Devendra by his wife Ārya devī. His brothers Nemi-chandra (16th century) the author of the Nemi chandra-samhitā and Vijayapa.

Âdi pampa.—A Digambara Karnātaka writer, born in A.D. 902 son of Brahmana Abhirām-deva rāja patronised by Chaulukya King Arakesari of Puligeri. Author of the (1) Âdi purāna and (2) Bhārata Champā.

Ref.—Karnātaka Jaina Kavi by Nathū Rām Premī, No. 14.

Âdisvara.—See Rishabha deva.

Adita kīrti deva.—Dig, Saka era 1731.

Ref.—Inscription at Sravastī Belgola No. 72, p 61

**Āditya** —Belonged to the family of the Hayasāla Belālā Kings (Śaka era 777) visited Śrāvana Belligola grāma villages (out of the 6 that had been given by Cīāmunda Pāya) yielding a revenue of 96 000 pagodas and appointed Somānandīścharva to carry out the worship proper in the temple

Ref.—Śtālā Purāna (Ind. Ant II p 131)

**Āditya-sūri** —Author of a commentary on the Nalodiyā, Slokas 1400 (Scree)

Ref.—J G p 330

**Āditya-yasa** —Son of Bhārata and grandson of Rīśabha Emperor of Bhārata-varsa His descendants became known as the Sūrya vamsa His son Mahāyasa

**Adi** —Samvat 1523<sup>4</sup> varṣe varṣākhya bad 4 gurau Oṣvālā jnatu Kāṣṭhīy go re śā Saravina bhu Rini suta sa Singhā bha Soma-siri su Sā Adu nāmnā bhārya Virini suta śī 'Punapāla śī Sona pāla Surapati pramukha kutumba yutena sva śreyase śrī Parsva natha bimbam kārītam pratīṣṭhitam eha Śrī Lakṣmī sagara sūri bhīh Śrī

Ref.—Jat & Inser pt one by P C Nāhara No 14

**Āgala-datta** —Subject of a rāsa composed by Sumat muni in Vik Sam 1601

**Āgara-ji** or **Āgara-mahatā** —(B Sam 1777) A Vachchhā vat Oṣvāl son of Pṛithvī raja minister of Arsi, the Chief

of Mewar (1818), played a leading part in the Mewar State politics, handled both pen and sword, resided at Māndalgadha, mentioned by Tod in his Rajasthan, died in Vik. Sam 1857 His son Devī Chand In his line, Rūpa-jī bāī (daughter of Pradhāna Gokala-chand) who built a Jaina temple at Mandalgadha in about Vik Sam 1960

Aggala—A.D. 1189 A Digambara writer belonged to the Mūla samgha Desiya ganna and Pustaka gachchha Pupil of Sruta kīrti trāṭidya Son of Sāntisa and Pocham bīkā, born at Ingalesvara Author of the Chandraprabha purāna which was composed in Saka era 1011, referred to in eulogistic terms by Āchchanna, Deva Kavi, Andayya Kamala bhava, Bāhubali and Parsva, mentioned in an inscription.

Ref—Karnataka Jaina Hāri by Nathūrām Premi (No. 40).

Aggamittā—A Jaina lay woman wife of Saddālaputta, a potter of Polāsapura In the presence of Mahāvīra, she along with her husband renounced the creed of Gosālā and adopted that of Jaina.

Ref—Hoernle's Uvāsaga-dasā. (Trans.) sections 183, 200, 208 11

Aghama (Ārya)—A Jaina monk His female pupil referred to in an inscription dated Sam 9

Ref—Ep Ind., V, App 22a.

**Agnāsiva**—King of Vanārasī His son Datta, the seventh Vasudeva—See Datta

**Agn bhūti**—A Brahmana of the Gautama gotra, converted to Jainism by Mahāvīra who made him his ganadhara, instructed five hundred sramanas Died during the life-time of Mahāvīra

Ref—S. B. E. XVII 286 R. S., II, Pūṭṭivall

**Agn-datta**—Of Kāśyapa gotra A disciple of Bhadrabāhu of the Prāchīna gotra who died A Vir 170 The Digāmbaras place B's death in A Vir 162—See Bhadrabāhu

**Agnivesūha**—An apostate monk of the school of Pārsvanatha—See Arjuna

**Āgrāyana** or **Agra-sena**—King of Agrohā (modern Hāmī Hissar districts) followed Vedic religion Converted to Digambara Jainism by Lohāchārya (Gargachārya) some time before the commencement of the Vikram era His descendants known as Agra vālas

Ref—Mahajana Vamsa muktāvali, pp 130 6

**Ahivade**—A Jain lady of Ahmedabad had an image consecrated by Vijaya-sena-sūri of the Tapā gachchha in Vik Sam 1643

Ref.—Vijaya Prasasti, Chap. 7th

**Ahivade**—See Arjuna

**Ahivallyāchārya**—A Digāmbara pontiff, between Lohāchārya and Māghanandyaāchārya knew only one anga

became pontiff in A Vir 565 died A Vir 593 In the Sena gana Lohâcharya is succeeded by Jinâsena the founder of the Sena gana In the Kâstha sangha L is succeeded by Jaya sena who was probably the founder of the Kâstha-sangha

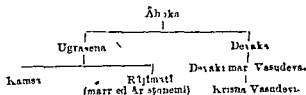
Ref—E P, 1883-4 p 12; I S B, Vol I Pt I pp 40-41

Ahla—Husband of Singârade father of Sûd (?) âka In Vik Sam 1503 Sûdâka along with his wife Sûhârade had an image of Pârsva nâtha consecrated by Udaya chandra-sûri, the successor of Sâhibbadra sûri of the Jirapallî gachchha

Ref—Ind Ant, XVIII 183

Ahmed or Ahmed I (A D 1411-1441) The well known King of Gujarat and founder of Ahmedabad Patronised Ratna-simha sûri of the Vrihat (Viddha-sâlâ) tîpâ gachchha Ratna-simha sri tad guru tanâ Ahimadî âhâ guna volai janâ —(Naya sundari)

Âhuka—His son Ugra ena The following table will show some of his chief descendants —



Ref—S B F, 45 p 113 Barnett & Antagada dasâ p 145.

**Aimattā**—Son of King Vijayasena by his queen Sri devi of Polisapura. At a very early age he took dīkṣā under Mahāvira. died during the life time of Mahāvira.

Ref.—Th. Antiga-ladiso the Bhagvat suri

**Amute or Atmuka**—A Jain monk who lived under Tirthankara Ariśanemi. At the marriage of Vasudeva and Devaki Jivajasa the wife of Kansa became drunk and took liberties with the monk who in his wrath told her that Devaki's seventh child would slay her husband Kansa and her father.

Ref.—Barnett's Antiga-ladiso p. 67

**Ajā**—Her brother Ramaji the son of Ratna-pāla Dosi and Thakām of Cambay. Her father in law made a complaint against Hira vijaya-suri of the Tapa-gachchha (Vik Sam 1628) to Shitab Khan the Mughal governor alleging that Hira vijaya-suri sought to give dīkṣā by force to Ramaji who was then a mere boy of eight years of age.

**Ajab-sigara-gani**—Studied under Vigha vijaya upādhyaya in whose praise he composed a number of laudatory verses in Vrija bhāṣā in Vik Sam 1761.

Ref.—Jaina Svet. Conf. II vol. I, VII pp. 201

**Ajabakumari** of Jirna-gala—For her use a copy of the Sitavelā was written by Aryā Sākhara-bai a lady calligraphist.

Ref.—J. S. C. H., Vol. VI No. 10 p. 400

**Ajabojī**—Vik Sam 1830 A Jaina lady of Murshidabad, daughter of Ānanda-chandra, son of Fateh-chandra, the Jagat Seṭh and wife of Udaya-chandra, son of Kamala nayana of the Gandhī gotra

Ref—*Jaina Inscriptions* by P C Nahara Nos. 60 61 62

**Ājāda**—Author of the Gāthā-sapta satī A Jaina (?)

Ref—J G, p 740

**Ājāda**—Son of Nāyanda A's son Suliksana who had two sons Gosala and Desala D whose descendants became as Desalaharās had three sons—Sāhaja, Sāhina and Samara Samara's son Sajjana-simha was a contemporary of the poet Depāla who lived in Vik Sam 1522—See Sajjana-simha, Kochara, Depāla

Ref—*Etihāsika rāsa Saṅgraha*, Pt I, by Jāmāchārya Śrī Viyaya-dharma-sūri pp 1-6

**Ājāira**—Vik Sam 1527 Daughter of Pālhanamī who was in the line of Munster Dalī of Dallaha gotra—See Pālhanamī

**Ājā putra**—Subject of a rāsa composed by Sumatī prabha One composed by Rūṣabha-dāsa in Vik Sam. 1677.

**Ājātasatru**—See Koṭika

**Ājātasatru Upādhyāya**—Author of a Pushpabhāṣya, He wrote it for his pupil Viṣṇuśāśa.

Ref—*Vide Appendix*, p 300 of J B R. A. Socy, Vol XVIII. See also Weber, I, p 76.

**Ajayapâla**—Chaulukya King (A D 1174 1177) of Gujârat successor of Kumârapala persecuted the Jaina officers and scholars Ramachandra the pupil of Hemachandra was tortured to death He was slain by a door keeper named Vjjaladeva who plunged a dagger into his (A's) heart—See Ambada

Ref—H story of Gujarat Bom Gaz Vol I pp 174-5

**Ajya râja**—Lived in Vik Sam 1929 A Lonlâ author of the Antarilapârsvajna stavanam Begin tuma dhyâvo re

Ref—R S Pt I pp 433 4

**Ajrâm**—A nun who lived under Raya-chandra-sûri (Vik Sam 1526) of the Nâgarpuriyâ Pârsva-chandra Tapa gachchha

**Ajtâ**—A leading nun under Abhinandana the fourth Tirthamkara

**Ajita bala**—The ninth Rudra who lived under Dharma natha the fifteenth Tirthamkara

**Ajita brahmachârî**—Author of the (1) (Urdhva paddhati (2) Hanumachcharitra (3) Utsava paddhati

**Ajita chandra**—Composed a Chandana malayâgiri râsa in Vik Sam 1736

Ref—Ja na râsa mâla by M. K. Mehtâ No 76



**Ajita-dâra**—A Govala Agrivâla of Arâ the eldest son of Vrindâvana who composed for him a Cahanda vâkya (a work on the Hindi poetics) in Vik Sam 1898 Author of an unfinished Jaina Ramayana.

Ref.—Vrindâvana vâkya Introd pp 21 22

**Ajita-deva**—Author of a dipikâ on the Acharasûtras (Scarce)

Ref.—J G p 2

**Ajita-deva**—Pupil of Muni-chandra and Mâna-deva sur Composed the Yati pratishtha sthâpana-sthala in Vik Sam 1185

Ref.—J G p 80.

**Ajita-deva**—Pupil of one Mahesvara sûri who composed the Vichararatna-samgraha in Vik Sam 1573 Wrote a dipikâ avachûri on the Pinda vîrddhi in Vik Sam 1627 (Scarce) One Ajita-deva pupil of Mahesvara-sûri, author of an Aradhana

Ref.—J C pp 66 162.

**Ajita-deva-sûri**—Pupil of Bhanu prabha-sûri of the Chandra kula Wrote the Yogavîdhi in Vik Sam 1273 Quoted in the Vichararatna-samgraha One Ajita deva suri author of an avachûri on the Uttradhyayana sutra The Cambay palm leaf Ms of Manatungas

Siddhajananti charita was written and presented to Ajita-deva suri in Samvat 1261

Ref—3 App. p. 45 of J P A S D, Vol XVIII. Pat. Rep., IV, Ind. Dall's Chronology of India, p 178 J G p 32

Ajita-deva-suri—Occupies the number 41 in the Tapā gachchha pāṭāvalī. Pupil of Muni-chandra-sūri a pontiff of the Tapā gachchha between Muni-chandra-sūri, and Vijaya-simha-suri, born in Vik. Sam 1134 dīkṣī in 1152 Sūripada in 1174 In Vik. Sam 1204 he consecrated the temple of Parvanatī at Phalavarddhi grāma died Śrāvina-badi 7 Vik. Sam 1220 A logician Vanquished the Dgambharis in a debate held in the Court of Jayasimha Siddha of Anahillavāḍa pītana Author of the Syadvada ratnakara

Ref—Muni Īmī rāmpis Jaina tīrti dīkṣā pp 573-4

Ajita-dhara—The eighth Rudra who lived under Ananta-natha, the eighteenth Tīrti amkara

Ajita-kesari-muni—Lived under Jayasagara Upadhyaya of the Vṛhata Kharatara gachchha (Vik. Sam 1483)

Ref—Vijayapīṭh Trivenī edited by Mani Jīva vijayya, text p 17

Ajita-muni—A Dg His follower was Punisārāja who was a member of the family of Visnuvardhana (Betti deva) a Hoysala king In Śaka era 1039 (A.D. 1117) P built several temples

Ref—Vide L. Rice, E C, IV Chamarnagar H, No. 83. Also vide Guerinot's D Epigraphica Jaina, No 234

**Ajita nātha**—The second Tirthamkara of the present cycle Born at Ayodhyā son of Jita satru by Vijayā His *nirvana* took place on Simeta Sikkhara or Mount Pārsvanātha, has an elephant for his cognizance

Ref.—R. S. II, 8 Ind. Ant., II, 13

**Ajita prabha**—In Vik Sam 1317 he composed a Santi nātha-chrītra Sanskrit It consists of 4928 slokas

Ref.—J. G. p 241

**Ajita prabha gani**—Mentioned as one of three teachers who were lecturing in Vijāpūra (Gujarat) in Samvat 1292

Ref.—J. R. A. S., Bom 3 App p 36

**Ajita sāgara**—A pupil of Lakṣmi-sāgara-sūri of the Tapa (Sagāra) gachchha L died in Vik Sam 1788 and was succeeded by Kalyāna-sāgara-sūri

**Ajita-sāgara** of the Simha-sangha—Author of (1) Siddhanta śiromani. (2) Saṅkhaṇḍabhū paddhati

**Ajita-sena**—A Dig of the Nandi gana His follower was Vikrama-santara the 2nd son of Viri-santara Vikrama-santara made a gift to the temple called 'Urvitilaka' at Humcha in Saka era 1069 (A.D 1147) One gift along with his (V's) sister Pampa-devī

**Ajita-sena and Kanakāvatī**—Subject of a rāsa composed by Jina harsa in Vik Sam 1751

**Ajita sena** —A Dig author of the *Alaukāra-chintāmaṇi*.  
Refers to Jina-sena, the guru of King Amoghavarṣa

**Ajita-sena** —A Dig guru of prince Mara-santara

Ref —Vide L. R. C., F. C., VI, Koppa, No. 3 Galeriot's  
*Diplomatique*, No. 231

**Ajita-sena** —A pontiff of the Sena gṛāṇa between Arhad-  
vālī and Guna-sena, converted Chāmunda rāja of  
Madurā. Consecrated the images of Bahubala and  
Gaumātṛha svāmī

Ref —J. S. B., Vol. I, Pt. I, pp. 40-42.

**Ajita-sena-sūri** of the Rāja gachchha. Pupil of Jineś-  
vara, who was pupil of Abhaya-deva-sūri (author of  
the *Vādamahārṇava*) who was pupil of Pradyuman-sūri  
with whom that gachchha began.

Ref —Vide J. R. A. S. B., Vol. XVIII, 3; App., p. 153, Klett, Ind.<sup>9</sup>

Ant., XI, p. 249 Compare Weber, II, p. 1047

**Ajita sen-ācharya** —Dig author of *Alaukāra Chintāmaṇi*.

**Ajita-sena** —A son of Vasu-deva. Took dīkṣā under  
Tirthamkara Nemi nātha or Arisṭha nemi

**Ajita-simha** —Pupil of Bhadresvara, author of a *Sreyāṃsa*  
*nātha-chāritra*. Prakṛit Slokas 11000

Ref —J. G., p. 240.

**Ajita-simha (Mahatā)** —Son of Arjuna simha. Adopted  
by Savāī simha as son. In Vik Sam 1918 he was the

civil judge of the Mewar State His son Chatara-simha mahatā is at present a district officer under the Mewar Rāj

**Ajita-simha-sûri**—The 52nd pontiff of the Añchala-gachchha between Simha prabha-sûri and Devendra-simha-sûri of the Srimāli jñātī Son of Jina-deva and Jina-devi, born at Doda grama (Mer and Sat. Koka-grāma) (Mārwar) in Vik Sam 1283, dīksā in Vik Sam 1291, āchārya padam in Vik Sam 1314 at Anahila pura. Pontiff in 1316 at Jālora, converted the King Samara-simha of Suvarna Nagari (?) (Epi Ind, XI, 78) Gave Āchārya padam to 15 pupils, died in Vik Sam 1339 at the age of 56

Ref.—Ind Ant., XXIII, 176, Bhrātri chandra bhakti mālā, p. 437.

**Ajita-sûri**—Mentioned as one of the glories of the Brihad gachchha

Ref.—Vide J B R.A. Soc., Vol. XVIII, 3, App., p. 86.

**Ākā**—A Pragvāta See Devakula-paṣaka by Śrī Vijaya-dharma-sûri Inscription No 6

**Ākā**—Samvat 1536 varse mārgasira su 6 Sukre Śrī Śrī māla jñā vyava Ākā bhāryā Rātalade suta Lamvā-kena bhā Mānū nāpā numi Śrī Sāmti nātha bimbam lārā pra. pippha Śrī Muni Simdhu-sûri pade Śrī Amara-chandra-sûri bhish Nāpaliyā grāme

Ref.—Jaina Inscriptions by P. C. Nāhara, No 6.

Akakâ (?) — At the joint suggestion of Akakâ, the female pupil of Nandâ (?) and of Bala varmâ (?), the Sadhachari of Mahanandi and female pupil of Datî out of the Varâna gana, the Ârya hatikiya kula, the Vajanagari-sakhâ and the Sîriya Sambhogâ, a stone pillar was erected (probably at Mathurâ) by Siha-datâ, the first wife of the village headman Jayanâga, the daughter-in-law of Jaya-deva in the year 40 (of the Indo-Scythian era)

Ref.—Ep Ind., Vol. I, p 333, No. XI

Âkâla — A son of Rûsabha, the first Tirthamkara, by his wife Samanglâ

Akalanka — A Bhattâraka Poravâla by caste Author of the (1) Akalanka-samhitâ, (2) Srâvaka prâyaschita, composed Vik Sam 1256

Ref.—Jaina Hitâvsi, Vol. 6, Nos 5 6, p 33

Akalanka.—A Digambara lexicographer composed a Kanadi Sabd-anuśāsana in A D 1604

Akalanka.—Otherwise known as Akalanka-deva, was a famous Digambara Jain logician Son of Jinadâsa and Jinamati, brother of Nihkalanka author of a commentary on Samantabhadra's Âpta mimâm â called (1) Âpta vâti and (2) Nyâya vinîschaya The following works are also attributed to Akalanka (3) Laghi

yastay 1, (4) Akalanka stotra, (5) Svarûpa-sambodhana and (6) Prâyaschitta

Akalanka entered into a religious controversy with the Buddhists and came out triumphant.

Akalanka though mentioned along with Dharma kîrti lived at a considerably later period. Held to have been a contemporary of Râṣṭrakûṭa King Subhatunga or Kṛṣṇa rāja I. As K's son Govinda II lived in Saka era 705 or A. D 783, consequently K and his contemporary Akalanka must have lived in A. D 750

Ref.—V I L., p 23. B. R., 1883-4 p 122. A.S.J O., pp 21, 22.

Akalanka—A Svetâmbara (?) author of the Chaitya sâdhu vandana, etc

Ref.—A triennial Catalogue of Mss.<sup>1</sup> (Madras), 1910 II to 1912 13, R No. 1 and R. No 2. Vol I, Pt I, Sans V.

Akalanka-chandra—Vik Sam 1256. A pontiff of the Nandi sangha, between Varddhamana kîrti and Lalita-kîrti

Ref.—J. S. B., Vol. I, Pt IV, p. 79

Akalanka svâmi—(Dig) Author of Vidyavinosaḥ. A work on medical treatment

Akalā varṣa—See Kṛṣṇa II

Akampa—A king father of Sulochanā referred to in the Adipurāṇa

**Akṛampita**—A Brahmana of the Gautama Gotra, was converted to Jainism by Mahāvīra who made him his ganadhara. Died during the life time of Mahāvīra. Instructed three hundred Sramanas—See Mahāvīra.

Ref—S B J, VIII, p 286

**Akbar**—The Mughal Emperor of India from A. D. 1556 to A. D. 1605, patronised the learned men of the Jainas. In A. D. 1582, he invited Hira vijaya sūri, the pontiff of the Tapā gachchha to his court at Fatehpur Sikri and placed him in the first division of the Order of the Learned. In A. D. 1584, Hira vijaya sūri took leave of Akbar leaving Sānti-chandra Upādhyāya at the court. Sānti-chandra composed an eulogy of the Emperor (Kṛpā rasa kosa) in which he described all the merciful acts of his patron. In A. D. 1592, at the suggestion of Karma-chandra Vichchhāvata, Akbar invited Jina-chandra-sūri, the pontiff of the Vṛihat Kharatara gachchha and met him at Lahore. He conferred on him the title of Yuga pradhāna Māna simha afterwards Jina-simha sūri and Samaya-sundara Upādhyāya were with Jina-chandra sūri. A contemporaneous inscription dated Vikram Samvat 1651 52 (A. D. 1594 95) at Anhila vāda Pāṭana describes the interview between Akbar and Jina-chandra-



sûri — See articles 'Bhânu-Chandra' 'Vijaya-sena-sûri,' 'Siddhi-chandra' and 'Sânti dâsa.'

Akelâdâtta — Vik Sam 1694

Ref — Journal of Ind. Art and Industry, XVI (N S ), p 115

Akha jî — A Jain lay man of Pâṭana, devoted to Nemi-sâgara Upâdhyâya, who was the pupil of Labdhi-sâgara Upâdhyâya of the Tapa-gachchha. Nemi-sâgara died Vik Sam 1674, Kârtika Sudî 10, at Mandava gadha

Ref — Nemi sagara nirvâṇa râsa, verse 110, printed in the Jain râsa mālâ

Akha pata — Author of a padam Begin Khabara nahim

Ref — Pada ratnâvalî, p. 244

Akhaya — See Jina aksaya-sûri

Akhaya-chand mutâ.—An over powerful Ostâl Divan of Mana-simha, the chief of Jorhpur Marwar (A D 1803 43) did not approve of the treaty which was negotiated at Delhi between the State and the East India Company in A. D 1817 "The fiat of Akhi Chund was supreme, he alone was visible, his orders alone were obeyed Raja Maun was only heard of as an automaton, moving as the Diwan pleased' At last Mana asserted his will By the orders of the Chief, A. had to drink the fatal cup of poison. A. built

a temple in honour of Pârsva nâtha at Jâlor and in Vik Sam 1862 had it consecrated by Jina harsa-sûri (70) of the Vrihat-kharatara gachchha between Jina-chandra-sûri and Jina saubhâgya-sûri

Ref.—Toda Rajasthan, Vols I, II R. S., Pt I, Pattâvali. Jaina Svetâmbara Mandirâvali, Pt I pp 233 7

Akhaya-chandra sûri —Author of a hymn in honour of Pârsva nâtha Begin Prabhu Pârsva jinesvara ho Under his protection, a hymn was composed Begin Prabhu jî-âdisara alavesara

Ref.—Vividha-stavana sangraha pp 11, 12, 36, 37, 38

Akhaya mala —Author of a lâvani Begin Jaba tana-dosta hai

Ref.—R. S., I., pp 519 20

Akhaya simha —A Singhavi Osvâl of the last century In the line of Bhima raja founded a garden at Jodhpur

Akrûra-simha —The third son of Vatsa by his wife Rânî Vatsa was an Osvâl resident of Idar and flourished under Rana malla Vatsa had four sons —(1) Govinda (2) Visala (3) Akrûra simha and (4) Hîrâ Visala lived in Vik Sam 1450 (c) —See Visala

Ref.—Deva kula pâtaka by Sri Vijaya dharma sûri, p 5

Aksapâda —Author of the Nyâya sûtra

**Aksaya**—A *Srīmāla*. Author of a *Charchā kâ grantha* (prose)

**Aksaya-chandra**—Guru of *Jñāna-chandra*, a *Lunkā* contemporary —See *Jñāna-chandra*

**Aksaya-mandira** or **Akhyā-mandira**—Wrote in *Vik. Sam* 1887 *Abhyā-deva's* *Samavāyāṅga-tikā*. His pedigree from *Jina-ratna-sūri*, the 64th pontiff of the *Vṛihat-kharatara-gachchha* runs thus "*Jinaratna-sūri-sākhāyām Sumatisoma-gaṇi, Dayāchandra, Har-sakuśala, (Aksaya)-ya-mandira*"

Ref.—*K. S. J. O.* p. 31

**Aksobhya**—See *Andha-kavisna*

**Aksya-rāja**—A *Lunkā*, lived in *Vik. Sam* 1900 (?)

**Alaf Khan**—Governor of Gujarat under *Ala-ud-din Khilji*. According to the *Mirāt-i Ahmadi*, he (A. D. 1304) from white marble pillars taken from many Jain temples constructed the *Jāmā Masjid* at *Anhilavāla*.

Ref.—*Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I, Pt. I (*History of Gujarat*), p. 29a.

**Alakkhe**—King of *Vārānaśi*. He anointed his eldest son to rule over his kingdom and himself took *dīkṣā*. Mentioned in the *Anta-gada-draśo*. Was beatified on *Viule*.  
**Ālam-chandra**—Pupil of *Āśakarana* of the *Kharatara-gachchha*. Author of the *Samakṣita-rāsa*.

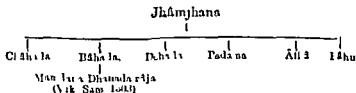
Ref.—*J. R. Suppl.*, p. 8, No. 622

Alâ ud-dîn Khiljî — A King of India (A D 1295 1315), called Nava-dîna by the Jainas. At the suggestion of Sihada, he gave a valuable garment and farmâns to Vajra-sena sūri of the Nāga-purīyâ-tapâ-gachchha at Runa (Peterson). Destroyed Jaina temples. His acts of vandalism referred to by Jina-prabha-sūri in his 'Tirtha kalpa,' tadâ Navadîna pâtasâha bhayem Padmâvatî prahitâ gurubhih (Jina-labdhi sūri) pancha-sisyâh maharddhi kâs cha pañcha srâddhâ nirvâsitâh nikhâta-dvare"—(Klatt)

Alavasarī — Sam 1511 . . Brahmāna gacchhe śrī śrīmā-  
lā jñātīyah sre Mamīyā bhā Rānā su Bastā bhā Al  
veśarī nāmnyā śvābhartrī sre Śrī Kunthu nātha bī  
pra śrī Vimala sūribhī Bagudra vāstavyah

Ref →Jaina Inscriptions, No. 117

Ālhā—Son of Jhāmjhana, the well known resident of Māndava gaṭh (Mamṭapa-durga Malavā) of Srimāli caste and Sonigiri vamsa. Jhā had six sons.



See Mam lana     Dhanada rāja

Ref.—*Vijñapti Trivenih*, edited by Muni Jina vijaya. In'trod., pp. 62-65

Âlhâdana —King of Nâgapura, devoted to Deva-sûri (Vik. Sam 1174) who was a pupil of Muni-chandra A's territory was invaded by Siddha rāja jaya-simha Chau lukya

Ref.—*Prabhâraha Charitra*, edited by Hirânanda M. Sarmâ, pp 232-3.

Âlhana —A merchant of Gandhâr (a port) In his line were born Vajiyâ and Râjyâ who were held in esteem by Akbar and the King of Parang (Vik Sam 1645)

Ref.—*Vijaya prasâsti*, Chap. 7th.

Âlhana —An Osvâl of the Tapa gotra, along with others had an image of Padma prabha consecrated by Sântu sûri of the Sîmdera gachchha in Vik Sam 1483

Ref.—An inscription on an image in the Samati nîtha Temple, Delhi.

Âlhana of the Brahmaksatra gotra —Son of Mânû He and his brother Dolhana built a temple dedicated to Mahāvîra at Kîra grâma in the Kângrâ district of the Panjâb At the request of the brothers, the chief image (Mahāvîra) was consecrated by Deva bhadra-sûri, pupil of Abhaya-deva-sûri of the Rudrapalliya gachchha

(who belonged to the line of Jina vallabha-sûri) in Vik Sam 1296 (A D 1240) —See Deva bhadra-sûri

Ref —Epi Indica, Vol. I, pp 118 9

Âlhana —Son of the Sres̥ṭhin Pânidhara of the Grahapati family, lived in Vik Sam 1205 —See Pânidhara

Âlhana-deva —Of the Châhamâna (Chohâna) dynasty Ruler of Nâdol (in Mârwâr), son of Asva râja. Reigned from about Vik Sam 1209 to Vik Sam 1218 a feudatory to Kumârapâla Chaulukya, the Jaina Emperor of Western India, patronised Jainism, "made a gift of five *moodras* monthly in perpetuity to the Sanderâ Gatcha for saffron, sandal wood and ghee for the service of the temple of Mahâvira" (V S 1218). Had three sons by Annalladevi, viz, Kelhana, Gaja-simha, and Kirtipâla —See "Abhaya pâla", "Lâkhana pâla", "Sringâra-devi," "Yasobhadra-suri"

Ref —Epigraphica Indica, Vol XI, Pt. II, p 49 f, Tod's Rajas than, Pt I Ap Tank & J H S, p 17

Âlhâna-devi —Samvat 1284 Sri matta patana vâstavya prâgvâṣṭa ṭha Sri puna sîda suta ṭha. Âlhâna-devi luksiya ṭha .. .. pethada

Ref —A Jaina inscription at Pâtana

Âlga —A minister of Siddharâja jaya-simha Chaulukya In Vik Sam 1198, he built a Jaina temple named

**Râja vihâra** His friend Sajjana was the Jaina Governor of Junâgadh

Ref.—Upadesa tarangani, by Ratna Mandira gani, p 103 (Jaso-vijaya mālā)

**Ālinga**.—A potter of Anahilla vâdī pattana Saved Kumâra pâla Chaulukya from the officers of Siddha râja jaya simha, the king of Gujarat, who sought to kill K. When on the death of Siddha râja jaya-simha K. became king, he conferred upon Ālinga the grant of Chitrakûta containing seven hundred villages 'But,' says Merutunga 'his descendants being ashamed of their pedigree, are even now called Sagaras'

Ref.—Prabandha chintâmani (Tawney's ed.), pp 119 21

**Ālinga**—The chief member of the council of Kumârapâla Chaulukya, the Jaina Emperor of Western India

Ref.—Prabandha Chintamani (Tawney's ed.), p 120.

**Alla**.—King of Kurchchapura in the territory of Sapâdalaksa His son Bhavana pâla was a contemporary of Varddha mânî-sûri who consecrated the temple of Rîsabha-deva built by Vimala Saha on Mount Abu in Vik Sam 1088

Ref.—Prabhâvaka Charitra, p. 213. Kharîlara gachchha patîvali

**Allakopâdhyâya**—Referred to by Dhaneśvara-sûri in the prasasti of his Sura-sundari-charitra (composed in Vik Sam 1195) S printed at Benares.

**Aha rāja mahīpati** —Author of the *Rāsa ratna-dīpikā*.  
Slokas 600 (Scarce)

Ref —J G, p 360

**Allaṭṭa** —King of Ahad (Mewar) Vik. Sam 1010 Under his patronage, Bala bhadra (Vasu-deva sūri) founded the Hastikundi gr̥ahchha B is mentioned along with Vidyadhara rāja and Mammaṭṭa in an inscription dated Vik Sam 1053

Ref —Ep Ind, V, p 18 f *Āltihāsaka rāsa samgraha*, Pt II, pp. 9 19

**Allū** —Author of a *Bhāvanā* (Scarce) Misreading of the author's name suspected

Ref —J G, p 186.

**Allū** —In his court (Allū Sabhāy ām) a debate was held between the Svetāmbaras and the Digambaras in which Pradyumna-sūri, the teacher of Abhaya-deva-sūri (Vik. Sam 1025 cir) took a leading part

Ref —*Prabhāṭyaka Charitra* edited by Hīrānanda M Sarmā, p 347

**Āloja** —A mason An inscription dated Nandana Phālguna Sudī 5, Monday, and found at Kattebennur records an apparent act of vandalism by A who built a *Mandapa* in front of the Hanumān temple by using the stones of a Jaina bastī which was in ruins

Ref —Govt of Madras Pub. D pt. G O No 1260 of 1915 p. 90



Âma —Son and successor of Yaśovarman, King of Kanauj (A.D 725), converted to Jainism by Bappabhaṭṭi-sûri. Built a temple in honour of Mahāvîra at Gopa-nagara — See Bappabhaṭṭi-sûri.

Âma-datta —Vik Sam 1494 A Prâgvaṣa See Deva kula pâ'aka by Sri Vijaya-dharma-sûri —Hon M.A.S.B Inscription No 1.

Âma-deva —Of the Pallivâla gachchha, author of a Prabhâvaka-charitra

Âma-kavi —A poet lived under Siddharâja-jaya-simha Chaulukya

Ref —Upadesa tarangini by Ratna mandira-gani, p. 64.

Amala-chandra —See Abhaya-chandra-sûri

Amala-chandra-gani —Lived at Bharûcha in Vik Sam 1158, wrote the first copy of Deva bhadra-sûri's Kathâ ratna kosa

Ref —P. R., IV, Index IX.

Amala-kirti —A Belâla king Appointed Tridâmani-budhânandya-âchârya and gave lands yielding 5,000 pagodas to the temple at Srâvana Belligola.

Ref.—Sthala-purâna (Ind. Ant., Vol. II, p 131)

Amala-kirti —A Digambara Âchârya. Appointed by Kuna Pându Raya to the temple of Srâvana Belligola in Saka era (564+80)=644, This King however

changed his religion (Jainism) and destroyed the charities established by his predecessors

Ref—Sthala Purana (Ind Ant., II p 131)

Amama—The twelfth Tirthamkara of the future cycle

Ref—R S, 19 Ind Ant., II, p 140

Âmana(?)—A Pallipâla Digâmbara writer of Anahilla purapâtana. Author of a Nemi-charitra Had at least four sons, namely, Ananta pâla, Dhana pâla, Ratna pâla, and Guna pâla Anantâ pâla was the author of the Ganita pati Dhana pâla composed an abstract of Dhana pâla's (Svet) Tlaka manjari in Vik Sam 1260

Ref—Muni Jina vijaya's article in J S C II., Vol XI, Nos 7 10, pp 517-8

Aman-simha—Son of Visana-simha, of the Goyala gotra and the Agravâla caste A Digambara Jain native of Sonpat, but mostly resided at Delhi Edited several Hindi (Dig) works including a Hindi version of the Pârsva purâna by Bhûdara-dasa (edited Vik Sam 1954), died at Sonapat in A.D 1905, at an advanced age

Amara.—A Vachahhâvat Oavâl. Son of Vara-simha who was the son of Bachchha râja (Vatsa-râja) the founder of the Bachchhâvata family

Amara—Father of Bhânâ Bhandâri an Oavâl of Jetârana During the reign of Mahârâja Gaja-simha of Jodhpur,

Bhânâ built a magnificent temple dedicated to Parsva natha at Kâparda in Mârswâr. It was consecrated in Vik Sam 1678 (inscription) by Jina-chandra-sûri of the Vrihad âchârya Kharatara-gachchha between Jina simha-sûri and Jina harsa-sûri—See Bhânâ Bhandârî

Ref—D O and O F, I, p 17, Patîpâvali (a Ms.) in possession of Jina-chandra-sûri ji, the present pontiff of the Vrihad âchârya Kharatara gachchha.

Amara.—Pupil of Subha vijaya author of a pajusana parva nî thûl. Begin. Parabha pajusana

Ref—Siddhânta-dharma-sâra, pp. 233-5

Amara-chand.—A Vachchhâvat Osvâl of Bikaner. He along with Bhura mal Chhâjerla and Jnâna-chand Golechchhâ celebrated the enthronement of Jina-hamsa sûri, at Bîkâner in Vik Sam 1917.

Amara-chand.—An Osvâl of the Gokharu gotra. Son of Sabhâ-chand a resident of Delhi, possessed the title of Râya. Held the charge of the Imperial jewels. His sons Mohkam-simha and Dâla-chand. After the invasion of Nadîrshah, Dâla-chand, who possessed the title of Raja, left Delhi and settled at Mursîdabad. D's son was Uttama-chand (Râjâ). A letter dated Vik Sam 1842 (1843?) Chaitra badî 15 (in possession of the compiler) addressed to Raja Hukm-chand Teku

chand at Lucknow purports to have been written by  
Rājā Dāla-chand Uttama-chand from Benares

Ref—Autobiography of Rājā Śiva prasāda, C S I, pp 23

Amara-chand—Author of a number of hymns Composed  
‘ Mahārāja tere mādīra ’ “ Torī Angiyā banī hai ”  
“ Chintāmanī chitta ”

Ref—R S I, pp 437 8

Amara-chand—Son of Dīpa-chand and brother of the  
well known Jain philanthropist Vira-chand Dīpa-  
chand, C I E, J P, died Vik Sam 1945

Amara-chand—Son of Talaka-chand of Mangrol Gave a  
donation of Rs 10,000 to the Bombay University  
providing for a scholarship to be awarded to the “ best  
pass ” in the Jain literature in the B A examination  
His son Hema-chand who was born in Vik Sam 1935  
and died in Vik Sam 1971, was a man of numerous  
charities

Amara-chand Khema-chand of Daman—Secretary to Motī-  
shah, the well known Jain millionaire (Vik Sam 1893)  
Built a temple on the Mount Satruñjaya close to that of  
Motī-shah

Ref—Jaina Īrtha Guide by Muni Śānti vijaya ji, p 67

Amara-chand (Pāṇḍita)—Made a copy of Śrīchandra's  
(of Pārśva-chandra gachchha) Pāśika-sūtra for his own  
use in Vik Sam 1862 at Patalipura

Ref—H N C, XI, p 29

**Amara-chand** (Vahorâ)—Led a party of pilgrims to Mount Satrunjaya at his own cost in Vik Sam 1933. The Sangha started from Bhavnagar. Muni Âtmâ râmji (Vijayânanda sûri) was with the party.

**Amara-chandra**—A poet, subject of one of the sketches in Râja sekhara-sûris Prabandha kosa composed in Vik Sam 1405 at Delhi. Also called Amara pandita or Amara kavi. A contemporary of Ari-simha (Vik Sam 1226-97). Pupil of Jina datta-sûri of the Vâyada gachchha. Author of—

(1) Kâvyakalpalatâ Vṛitti (assisted by Ari-simha)  
Slokas 3357

(2) Padmânanda Kâvyâ composed in Vik Sam 1297

(3) Bala bhârata

(4) Chhando ratnâvali (Scarce) etc etc—See Ari-simha Jina-datta-sûri

(5) Syâdiśabda samuchchaya

Ref.—Pet Esp. 1, 58, App, p 2. H.S.J.O., p 45. B.R. 18934, p 6. J.G., pp 315, 17, 331. Svâd abhî samuchchaya edited by Lala Chandra. Introduction.

**Amara-chandra**—A Surânâ Oswâl of Bikâner. Came into prominence under Mahârâjâ Surata-simha (A.D. 1787-1828).

executed. He left a young widow surviving him whom he had recently married.

Ref.—Sohan Lal's *Twarikh Raj Bhikhar*. *Tink's Jaina' Historical Studies*, pp. 22-5.

Amara-chandra.—Author of *Âdi nâtha-charitra* Prakr t  
(Scarce).

Ref.—J. G., p. 233.

Amara-chandra.—Author of the *Dhana-datta Kathâ*  
(Scarce)

Ref.—J. G., p. 233.

Amara-chandra.—Author of the *Hema Sabda-samchaya*.  
Slokas 426.

Ref.—J. G., p. 303.

Amara-chandra.—Author of the *Kâvyâmnâya*. (Scarce)

Ref.—J. G., p. 315.

Amara-chandra.—Author of the *Samyaktva-kulaka*

Ref.—J. G., p. 204.

Amara-chandra.—Author of the *Vara mālâ nâtika*.  
(Scarce).

Ref.—J. G., p. 333

Amara-chandra.—Composed an *Avachâri* on the *Upadesa-mâlâ* in Vik. Sam 1516

Amara-chandra—Lived during the last century Diwân of the Jayapura State, of Khandelavâl caste A Dgambara, built a Jaina temple, was executed—See Thutâ râm

Amara-chandra.—Lived some time between Vik Sam 1650 and 1750, author of a Vijnapti patra.

Ref—Vijnapti trivenih edited by Muni Jina vijayaji, Introd p 5

Amara-chandra of Daman—Built a temple dedicated to Dharma nâtha at Palitânâ in Vik Sam 1893

Ref—J.S.M., I, p. 150.

Amara-chandra of Vamlânara—Son of Karasana ji Composed under assumed name "Sura indu" (a synonym of his name) a poem entitled 'Sthula bhadra jî e koâ ne-karelo-bodha" (Gujarati)

Ref—Jaina Dharma prakasa (1934), pp. 203 5

Amara-chandra—Pupil of Sânti-chandra Author of a Kuladhivyâra kumâra râsa composed in Vik Sam 1678

Ref—Juna râsa mâlâ Supplem., p 3 No. 414.

Amara-chandra.—Vik Sam 1860 70 A Bâmthiyâ Osvai by caste served as a minister under the Government of the Scindhia (La kar Gwalior) Was executed

Amara-chandra gani—His pupil Jiva râja composed the Chaitra pârnimâ kathâ at Jesalameru.

Ref.—Mitra Not. IX, p 11 K.S.J.O., p 53.

**Amara-chandra Gulâb-chandra** — Built a temple dedicated to the Jinas at Mobha (Gujarat) in Vik Sam 1820

Ref.—J S.M. I, p 82.

**Amara-chandra Luhâlâ** — A Dig composed (1) Chau-îsi-pûjâ, (2) Visa viharamâna pûjâ, (3) Dvâdasânga pûjâ

**Amara-chandra Piramâra** — A well known Jaina poet and speaker, an ant vivisectionist, died recently

**Amara-chandra-sûri** — See **Ânanda-sûri**

**Amara-chandra-sûri** — Successor of Muni Simdhu-sûri, consecrated an image of Sânti nâtha in Vik Sam 1536

Ref — Jaina Inscriptions, by P C Nâhara No. 6

**Amara-datta** — An Osvâl of the Gokharu gotra. Son of Padma si of Cambay Presented a diamond to Shah jehan, the Mughal Emperor, who brought him to Delhi and conferred on him the title of Râja. His brother Sri pati His (A's) son Uday-chand whose sons were Sabhâ-chand and Fateh-chand According to Râjâ Siva prasâdâ, Fateh-chand (afterward the Jagat S'bh) was adopted by his maternal uncle Seth Mânaka-chand

Ref — The Autobiography of Râjâ Sivaprasâda CS I (Urdu), p 3

**Amara datta** — Son of Mantrin Teja pâla and Siriyade of the Osvâl caste, in the line of Mantrin Bhima, husband



of Manû His son Ratnakumyara ji founded the Vadi-  
Pârsva natha temple at Anhil vâd Patana in Vik Sam  
1652 (A D 1596)

Ref—Epi Indica, I pp 300 321

Amara datta and Mitrânanda—The well known heroes  
of a Jaina story

Amara gupta—His life written by Kalyâna kâra in  
Vik Sam 1697

Amara harsa—Pupil of Rama vijaya who was the pupil  
of Vijaya-dâna-suri of the Tapâ gachchha Author  
of the Hira vijaya sûri svâdhyâya

Ref—Ât. Pr, Vol 1: pp 32 3

Amara kirti—A D g Bhattâraka author of the Svay-  
ambhu sabastanama stotra jikâ

Amara kirti—Under him a Ms of Jina datta's Viveka-  
vilâsa was transcribed in Vik Sam 1649

Samvat 1649 var e bhâdra pada mase kṛṣṇa pakṣe  
navamyaṁ tithau soma dine likhito'jam granthah  
Sri Nâgapuriya tapa gachchhâ dirâga bha Sri  
Sri 3 Harsa kirti suri Sri sri 3 Amara kirti vijaya  
râjya pâm Sri sri 3 Raja kirtih tat sisya likhitam  
muni Rama kirtih Sri Ahapura madhye Akabbara  
(Akbar) râjye

Ref—Des. Cat., Cal Sans Coll., XI p. 332

**Amara-kīrti-sūri.**—Author of a commentary on Ratnaśekhara-sūri's Sambodha-sitteri.

**Amara-kumāra.**—Son of Brahmana Rishabha-datta and Bhadrā, lived at Rajagṛha under king Srenika. Subject of a story condemning the practice of human sacrifice and establishing the potency and efficacy of the Nava-kara-mantra.

**Amara-māṇika** of the Vrihat-kharatara gacchha —His pupil Sadhu-kīrti, composed the Satara-bhedī-pūjā in Vik. Sam. 1618.

**Amara-muni** —A Srimāli of Jāma-nagara Took dīksā in Vikram 1952 under Jina-yaśo-sūri who died in Vik Sam. 1970. A was a promising Jaina sādhu, died in Vik. Sam. 1956 at Jāma-nagar.

**Amara prabha** —Lived in the 14th century of the Christian era. Wrote a commentary on Māntunga's Bhaktāmara stotra. Mentioned by Guṇa-āgra, the author of a commentary on Kumuda-chandra's Kalyāna-mandira-stotra as his grand guru

Ref —J. G., p. 295.

**Amara-prabha-sūri** of the Vṛihad gacchha —Consecrated an image of Ādinātha in Vik Sam 1482

, Ref.—Jaina Inscriptions, by P. C. Nahara, No 33.

Amara ratna — Guru of Siva ratna who composed the  
Līlavatī rāsa in Vik Sam 1767

Ref — J. R. Supplem., p 7, No 376

Amara ratna-sûri — Was the pupil and successor of Dhama  
ratna-sûri of the Tapâgachchha. Was succeeded by  
Deva ratna sûri

Nya-sundara who composed his Satruñjaya uddhâra-  
râsa in Vik Sam 1628 refers to Deva ratna-sûri as the  
then pontiff

Ref — The Anand kavya mahodadhi Pt III, pp 11, 12.

Amara sâgara-sûri — The 65th pontiff of the Añchala-  
gachchha between Kalyâna sâgara-sûri and Vidyâ  
sâgara sûri. Mula naman Amara-chandra son of  
Chodhari Yodhâ (Klatt Sodhari Yodhâ) and Sonalade  
of Upkesa jûâtî (Klatt of Srîmalî jûâtî), born at Udaya-  
pura (in Mewâr) in Vik Sam 1694 dikṣâ 1705  
Achârya 1715 at Cambay, pontiff in 1718 Bhujanagara  
(Kachchha-desi) died at Diolkâ in Vik Sam 1762  
at the age of 68. Under him a copy of Upadesa-chinta-  
mani was made by Mumajaya sila pupil of Vinaya sila  
pupil of Guna sila, pupil of Muni sila gani of the Pali-  
taniya sâkha at Patana in Vik Sam 1739

Under him a copy of Gajasimha-charitram was made  
by Sadhvi<sup>2</sup> Lalâ, pupil of Sadhvi Valhâ, pupil of

Ratna-sila in Vik Sam 1721 Also a copy of Aṣṭa-karma-ni in Vik Sam 1721

Ref.—Ind. Art., XVIII, p. 17. I R., 1833-4 p. 413 H M C., V pp. 171-39 Dharmachakra bhakti māli p. 499

Amara-samudra.—Of the Tapā gachcha, referred to by Lāṅkāya-sa-nāya in his Ya-ubhadra-sūri kī rāsi which was composed in Vik Sam 1589 at Ahmedabad

Ref.—Mani Vidyā vijaya on Ya-ubhadra-sūri in J S C H VI 710 p. 413

Amara-ī.—An Oṣṭh of Agra. He made his son Dharmas enter into a partnership with Banārasī-dāsa the celebrated Hindī poet. The partnership dealt in loose precious stones and came to a speedy dissolution

Amara-ī.—Father of Simha prabha-sūri (born Vik. Sam 1283) of the Auchala gachcha between Mahendra-simha-sūri and Vyāsa-simha-sūri. Klatt gives Ari-simha instead of Amara-ī.—See Simha prabha-sūri

Ref.—Ind. Art., XVIII p. 17. Dharmachakra bhakti māli p. 497

Amara-ī-giri.—Between Udaya-tilaka and Lakshmi-chandragiri Successor of Udaya-tilaka a pupil of Jina-chandra-sūri Vik Sam 1711-63 the 65th pontiff of the Vṛhat Kharatara gachcha

Ref.—R. S., I, p. 2

**Amara simha** —A Bhandîrî Osvâl, son of Râva Khîm-sî who was the diwân of Âjîta simha (A.D. 1680-1725), the chief of Jodhpur Mâr-wâr brother of Thâna-sî. Was executed.

**Amara simha** —A Mohînot Osvâl, son of Gaja simha (Vik Sam 1780). Under Pratâpa simha of Kriṣṇa gaṭha, A. was the Commander in Chief of the State forces. His brother Samgrâma-simha had three sons.

Ret —Jivani-charitra Mahatâ vijaya simha ji p. 19

**Amara simha** —A Srimâla (Moghâ gotra) of Bâliyâ. Son of Kesri simha who fought on the side of the Sikhs against the British and was killed in about A.D. 1801. On the annexation of Bâliyâ by the British A. settled at Sahârana pura (U.P.) where he was a distinguished Kânungo and an influential member of the Singha. A's son Javahar-simha —See Bhavâni-simha Rûpa-chandra Tâṇka.

**Amara simha** —Author of the Anekârthâ-dhvanî mamjarî (sloka 277).

**Amara-simha** —A sthânakavâsî Achârya, son of Buddha simha (a Tittada Osvâl) by his wife Karmo. Born at Amritsar in Vik Sam 1862. Baisâkha badî 2, married Jvâlâ-devî who bore him two daughters, took dîksâ at Delhi in Vik Sam 1898. His guru Pandita Râma lâlâ;

Died at Amṛtsar in Vik Sam 1938 Āsada sudi 2  
author of the Dayā satrikam

Ref—Amara simha jīkā jivana charitra by Upādhyaya Atmā  
ram ji (A.D 1914)

Amara-simha—An Osvāl of the Lālana gotra Son of  
Vachchhu, a native of Alsiha (Cutch) His sons  
Vardhamāna Chāmpa-simha and Padma-simha Var  
dhamāna lived under Jasvanta-simha the Jām of  
Navānagara (Jām nagar) Built a magnificent Jaina  
temple at Jāma nagar in Vik Sam 1697

Amara simha—Born Vik. Sam 1560 Son of Bhīmā sāha  
and Vahālā-devī Took dīksā under Parsva-chandra  
sūri, the founder of the Parsva-chandra Nāgapuriyā  
tīpā gachchha at Anahila vāla pātana in Vik  
Sam 1575

Ref—Parsva chandra sūri na jivana Char tra published by Siha  
Mangla dāsa Lallu bhāt (Ahmedabad)

Amara sundara—Author of the Yantra mahima a mystic  
hymn

Ref—Jaina dharmā sindhu, pp 523 8

Amara-sūri—Author of the Ambala-charitra (Prose)

Amara vijaya—(Vik Sam 1694) Lived under Vijayā  
nanda suri of the Taoā gachchha referred to by Vinaya  
vijaya Vāchaka in one of his letters

Ref—Vijnapti triveni edited by Mani Jina vijayaji Introd.,  
p 23

Amara vijaya muni —(Vik Sam 1694) Of the Tapā-guchchha

Ref—Vijnapti trivenih, edited by Muni Jina vijaya† Introd., p. 29

Amari—Wife of Mantrin Mahipati, son of Mantrin Châmpâ of the Osvil caste in the line of Mantrin Bhîma. Mother of Vastupâla whose son was Mantrin Tejapâlî, father of Amara-datta—See Bhîma, Châmpâ, Mahipati, Vastupâla, Tejapâlî, Amara-datta, Ratna Kumjarî

Ref—Ep: Ind., L., p. 32\*

Amarsî—A friend of Champâsî mahatâ (Vik Sam 1550) of Châmpânara

Âma-sûri—Author of a Vijaya chandra kevalî-chârîtram  
Misreading of the author's name suspected

Ref—J G., p. 232

Âmbâ—Samvat 1473 sâ Ambâ putra sâ Virâkena  
A (Ambâ) srâvikâ sva punyârtham srî chaturvimsat-jina patîkah karitah srî Kharatara gachchhe pratîsthitam srî Jina vardhana-sûri bhîh

Ref—Deva kula pataka, Ins. No. 15

Ambada—A Brahmanical monk converted to Jainism by Mahavîra

\*Ref—Uvât sûtîra.

**Ambada.**—A Jaina general. Son of Udayan (Udā) rose to eminence under Kumārāpāla Chaulukya, the Jaina Emperor of Western India (A.D. 1143-1174). In or about A.D. 1156 Kumārāpāla sent Ambada with a large force against Mallikarjuna Silhara, the king of Northern Konkan. At the crossing of the Ka'avi the Chaulukyan army was met and defeated by M. Ambada returned in disgrace to Anahilvāḍi Pattana. The Emperor again sent Ambada. This time Ambada defeated M. and killed him. Was honoured with the title of Rājaputramaha. Ambada built a Jaina temple at Bhṛṅgupura (Baroch). On the occasion of the setting up the final and its rod both Kumārāpāla and Hemachandra were present.

In Vik. Sam. 1230, Kumārāpāla died. Ajaya pāla, the successor, persecuted the Jainas and among others asked Ambada to do him homage in matters religious.

In this birth", replied Ambada, 'I do homage to Arhat as my deity to Hemachandra as my teacher and to Kumarapāla as my master." On this blank refusal a fight ensued in which Ambada was killed. His name is variously spelt as Āmbada, Āmrabhaṭa.

Ref.—Prabandha-chintāmaṇi, pp. 82, 122, 123, 134, 135-53.

History of Gujrat (Bomb. Gaz.) pp. 170, 185-6, 194, 195.



**Ambala**—A Jaina layman Native of Anahilla vâda, carried on business at Multân Felt annoyed at the success of Jina-datta-sûri, the 44th pontiff of the Vrihat-kharatara gachchha at Multân Again met J at Anâhilla vâda and apparently made up his differences with him One day A invited J to his house and treacherously presented him with food mixed up with poison J unsuspectingly took it The effects of poison were discovered before it was too late Âbhû-sâla of the Bhaṇṣâli gotra treated J with a root that destroyed the effects of poison and saved J's life Shame that followed exposure soon killed Ambala—See "Jina-datta sûri", 'Abhû-sâha'

Ref.—R S, II, Puṣṭāvali simha's Life of Jina datta sûri published by the Jaina Sahitya prachāraka Mandala, Delhi

**Âmbala**—A śhakura, native of Suvarnagiri (Jâlor) He is described as a Samghapati gunadhara śhakura Âmbada in an inscription Father of the śhakura Jasi who e grandson Narapati lived in Vik Sam 1353  
—See Narapati

**Ambada**—Friend of Jina datta-sûri (44) of the Vrihat-kharatara gachchha (died Vik Sam 1211) who obtained the rank of Yugapradhâna by reading the golden letters written on A's hand by Ambikâ-devi A modern

work makes Naga setha do the duty of Ambida

Ref.—Ep Ind. I pp 3<sup>rd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup>

Ambala — Gṛīha nāman of Jineśvara-sūri (47) of t

, Vṛhat-kharatara gachcha between Jinapati-sūri a

, Jina prabodha-sūri — See Jineśvara-sūri

Ref.—R. S., II, Pattāvali K. S. J. O., p 48 Ind Ant., VI p 2

Ambala Ksatriya — His life written by Mum ratna

Ref.—J G p 2<sup>nd</sup>

Ambala muni — Author of the Āradhyatvena-stuti (Sa

kalyāṇaka) referred to in Simaya-sundaragani

Samachāri satakam which was finished at Melata

Vik Sam 1672

Ref.—Ind Ant. XVIII p 1<sup>st</sup>

Ambi-devi — Daughter of Sarva-deva and Satya-dev.

Married to Somabhṛta. Gave birth to Vibhākara and

Subhamkara. Her spirit is supposed to act as the

guardian deity of the Mount Girnār, probably not

a historical person

Ref.—Prabhāka-charitra edited by Hirānanda M. Varma p 70

Ambālai — Son of Panā-chand Built a dharma śāla at

Cambay

Amba prasada — Composed a commentary on the Nava

tattva in Vik Sam 1220 His reading of the author's

name suspected

Ref.—J G, p 124

**Âmbâ-rîsi.**—A monk of the Loikâ gachchha. One of those who with their leader Megha-jî rîsi became followers of Hîra-vijaya-sûri, the pontiff of the Tapâ gachchha (Vik. Sam. 1628) at Ahmedâbâd.

**Ambavati.**—Mother of Sâmba-kumâra.

**Âmbâ**—Wife of Udde-Karajî; a Poravâl of Âsâ-pura (Mewar) (?) and mother of Bhîma. B's son Ratna-jî lived in Vik Sam. 1749.—See Bhîma

**Ambuda-pati**—A son of Rîsabha, the first Tîrthamkara, by his wife Sumanglâ.

**Ami-chand**—A friend of Châmpasî mahatâ (Vik. Sam. 1550) of Châmpânera.

**Ami-chand**—A son of Hîrâ-nanda (a Gelhajî Ôsvâl) who was the first of the Jagat-sejh family to leave Nâgore-Mârwar and settle in Mursîdabad towards the end of the seventeenth century of the Christian era—See Hîrâ-nanda

**Ami-chand**—(Vik Sam. 1790) A Srimâl, son of Dharma-dâsa who was the son of Pratâpa-simha. Was a distinguished jeweller of Delhi. His contemporary Siva-râm-dâsa, son of Rughanâtha-dâsa who was the son of Jina-dâsa.

Ref.—Old records in possession of the compiler.

Amī-chand — (Vik Sam 1875 1892) — A Jñānīśāla Śrī māl of Delhi His friend Rāja Tekā-chand lanka who died in Vik Sam 1891, Jyēṣṭha vadi 10

Ref.—O d records in possession of the compiler

Amī-chand (Vik. Sam, 1912 3) — A Śīhanaka vāsi monk Under him Ātmā rām jī (afterwards Vijay ānanda-sūri) studied the Achārāṅga and other Sūtras at Jāyā pura (Rājputānā)

Amī-chand gandrapa — Author of the pādams Bāga (a) Ghugharū baje (b) Samajha jina

Amī-chandra — A son of Chāmpa sīmha who was the brother of Vardhamana (Vik Sam 1677) His sons Rāma jī and Bhīma jī

Amī-chandra — Author of a padam Bāga Ajīho-kahao  
Ref.—Jāna-dharma śūdra p 353

Amī-chandra parasāna — A resident of Delhi A Śrīmāl by caste Raised a memorial tablet containing foot-prints carved in relief dedicated to Jina kusāla-sūri Had it consecrated in Vik Sam 1873 by Jina-chandra sūri of the Jina rāga kharatara gachchha Between Jina-akāya sūri and Jina pandivardhana-sūri The tablet is at present in the Jaina svetāmbara temple Hastināga pura The temple was built by Pratapa-chandra Parasāna son of Gulāba-chandra of Calcutta in Vik Sam 1929

Ami-chandra soni — Built a temple dedicated to Rishabha deva at Anahilavâda Pa ana in Vik. Sam 1657

Ref — *Jaina Svetāmbara mandirāvalī*\* Pt I, p 6.

Amiga — Family chaplain of Kumārāpāla Chaulukya Hostile towards Hema-chandra sūri who brought K to Jainism

Ami jīa — Author of the Mahi-pala-rasa (Gujarati)

Ami-pala Dōi — A leading Jīrā merchant who lived under Akbar the Mughal Emperor. He along with Khāna-simha Mānu-kalyāna and others apprised Akbar of the approach of Hira-vijaya-sūri of Tapa-gachchha and prepared a grand reception (Vik. Sam 1639) at Fatehpur Sikri. Abul Fazi represented the Emperor at the ceremony

Ami-pālī — An Osvāl of the Lodhā gotra celebrated the enthronement of Jina-chandra-sūri a pontiff of the Vṛh-dācharya kharatara-gachchha (Vik. Sam 1654) between Jina-simha-sūri and Jina-harsa-sūri

Ref — *Pitṭhāvalī* (a Ms.) in possession of Jina-chandra-sūri jīti's pres nt pont ff of the Vṛh-dācharya kharatara-gachchha

Ami-ta-gati — A well known D-gambara author. Pupil of Mādhyava-sena of the Mathura-saṃgha. Wrote the Subhārita-ratna-sandoha in the reign of Muñja Para

māra of Mālava Another work of his the Dharma parikṣā was written in Vik Sam 1070

Ref.—D R., 1892-3 p. 97 ib. 1893-4 p. 13 Pat. Rep., IV, Ind. x IX, Weber Catal II 1110, J. G., pp. 161-342

Ami vijaya —A Gujarātī Jaina poet author of a rā. a.

Ami vijaya —Composed a Āma rā. o in Vik Sam 1839

Ref.—Jaina rāsa mālā by M. K. Mehta No. 153.

Ammā —The chief queen of Śiṣya the king of Aśva-pura Mother of Puraṇa-simha the fifth Vā udeva. P lived under Dharma-nātha the fifteenth Tīrthamkara.

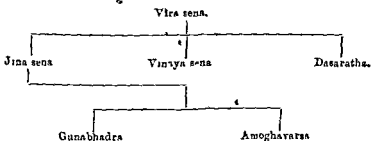
Amma-eva —See Āmra-deva

Amma-ruja II or Vijayaditya VI —A Jaina king (The Chalukyas of the East) made several gifts ore in Śaka era 867 = A.D. 945 British museum plates (Kaluchumburru-grant) record a grant by this prince of Vengi to the Jaina teacher Ari-anandin (the disciple of Aṣṭapoti who was the disciple of Sakala-chandra-śuddhānta) belonging to Adlakali-gachchha and Valabhūti-gana made at the instance of Ari's pupil, the lady Chamekhāmbā of the Pattavardhika lineage

Ref.—Ep. Ind. Vol. VII p. 150. Ibid. IX p. 22.

Amoghavarṣa or Nṛp uṅga (A.D. 815-77) —Was a powerful (Digambara) Jaina king of the Rīṣṭakūṭa clan. His reign was largely spent in constant wars with the Eastern

Châlukya Râjâ of Veugi. He transferred his capital from Nasik to Manyakheta, the Mankir of the Arab writers—now Malkhed in the Nizâm's dominions. In his old age he abdicated in favour of his son, Kṛisna II and took dīkṣa under Jina sēna. A great patron of literature. His spiritual pedigree stands thus —



Author of (a) *Prasṇottara ratna mālā* (translated into Tibetan) (b) *Kavirâja mârṅga*

The work (a) is attributed by the Svetâmbaras to one Vimala. The work (b) is attributed by some to one Sri vijaya.

“The rapid progress made by Digambara Jainism late in the ninth and early in the tenth century under the guidance of various notable leaders including Jina sēna and Guna bhadrâ who enjoyed the favour of more than one monarch, had much to do with the marked

decay of Buddhism, which daily lost ground until it finally disappeared from the Deccan in the twelfth century"—(V. Smyth)

Ref.—Smyth's Early History of India p. 337. Jaina Siddhanta Bhāṣakara bhaga, I, Kīraṇa I, pp. 44, 67-78

**Amolak-chand**—A Srimāl of the Mahim-vāla gotra, son of Rām Lāl, a hereditary minister to the Chief of Khetri (Rājputānā). Died at Jī ājñā in Vik. Sam. 1972. His brother was the well known minister Sobhā Lāl.

**Amolika Rām (Rāo Bahādur)**—A Dig. Jain of Khurī bequeathed Rs. 40,000 for a Jaina orphanage. His son Mewā Rām—See Jaina Gaz., 1909, Feb. No.

**Amolakha-chand Pārīkṣī**—Of Calcutta, provided Dr. Hoernle with a Ms. of Uvā-aga-dasao (A.D. 1857).

**Amrā-de**—Wife of Jodī ā Do ī (Vik. Sam. 1626).

**Amra-deva**—An Upādhyāya of the Vṛhaḍgachebha. Pupil of Uddhotana-sūri. A's pupil Diverdragahī (afterwards Nemi-chandra-sūri) who flourished in Vik. Sam. 1129—See Nemi-chandra-sūri.

**Āmra-deva**—Pupil of Jina-chandra-sūri, pupil of Nemi-chandra-sūri who wrote an *Uttarādhyāyara vṛtti* in



Vik Sam 1129 Composed a commentary on Nemi-chandra's Ākhyānaka manī kosa in Vik Sam 1190

Ref—P t Rep IV, Ind VI Duff's Chronology of India, p 147

L. S. J. O., p 17 J. G., p. 255 Weber II, 843 V 6

Āmra sūri — Author of the Māha puruṣa-charitra Gāthās  
5790 Prakṛit not available

Ref—J. G., p 229

Amṛ ta bhī — Mother of Nyāla-chandra Nathu bhāi, built a temple dedicated to Mahāvira at Kāpada vanja (Gujarat) in Vik Sam 1941\*

\* I—J. S. M., I p 74.

Amṛta-chandra — Flourished (according to a Digambara paṭṭāvali) in Vik Sam 962. Wrote a commentary entitled the Atmakhyāti on Kundakundaśārya's Samayasāra Also composed Pravachanasāra ikā Tat-tvartha sāra Pañchāstikāya tikā Puruṣārtha-siddhy u-pāya Tattva-dip kā

Ref—Pet Pap IV Ind., p IX Duff's Chronology of India p 83.

J. G., pp 90, 112 B. R., 1883 4 p 91

Amṛta-chandra-sūri — A Lunḱā lived in Vik Sam 1923-4 Composed a number of hymns

Author of—

(1) The Siddha-chakra padam (1923)

(2) Sakharī

(3) Vadana ke kadana

(4) *Bhramāṇa karata bhava-kāṇaṇa.*

(5) *Srī majjina pada bheṣā.*

(6) *Jinavara charaṇa sarana.*

(7) *Nava-pada jaga me jaya (1924).*

(8) *Dina-dayāla.*

(9) *Dharma-jinanda.*

(10) *Mana mohana mere nema.*

Under his protection, Lachī composes a holi. *Begin Hori khelo bhavikā.*

Ref.—*Pada ratnāvalī*, pp. 273, 293, 330, 331, 362.

*Amṛita-devī.*—A Jain lady. Lived in Vik. Sam. 1657 = A. D. 1600. A copy of the *Bhaktāmara-stotra* was written for her.

Ref.—II N.C., X, p. 73.

*Amṛita-dharma*—An *Upādhyāya*, of the *Vṛihat-kharatara-gachchha*, pupil of *Pṛita-sāgara*. A's pupil was *Kṣumākalyāṇa*, a writer of some reputation, who died at *Bikānera* in Vik. Sam. 1872. *Posa badī* 14th—Under the protection of *Jina-bhakti-sūri*, he (A) composed a *padam* *Begin Srī pārasa prabhu sāhab mere*. Another hymn of his—*Srī Sambhava*—was composed in Vik. Sam. 1844.

*Amṛita-kumārī-bābī*—A Jain (Osvāl) lady who resided at *Mohimapore* in the *Murshidābād District*. Mother

of Jibun Mul (Jivana malla) Koṣhari and Mānik Chand Koṣhari. She gave J in adoption to Prâna Kumârî the widow of Jagat Seha Govind Chand in A D 1879 Adoption unsuccessfully contested by Manik Chand Golechâ son of Pratâpa Kumârî J on being adopted received the name of Gulâb Chand

Ref.—LLR., 17 Cal. 518 53.

Amṛita-pandita —D g author of the Vraja kathâ koṣa

Amṛita-samudra —Under the protection of Jina-sau bhagya-sûri of the Vṛhat-kharatara gachchha he composed the Sri-sikhara jî ko-râ.a in Vik Sam. 1907 at Azimganj It was revised by Bâla-chandra

Pef.—Ratna sâgara Pt I p 119 (Sam. 194°)

Amṛita srâvikâ —A Jaina lady had an image consecrated by Jina raja-sûri of the Vṛhat-kharatara gachchha in or about Vik Sam 1675

Amṛita sri —A (Samvegî) nun of Kharatara gachchha pupil of Jhavera sri Distinguished for her progressive ideas and zeal for learning died at Udiya pura (Mewârâ) in Vik Sam 1968

Amṛita udavâ —Author of a Paisava jina âratî Begin. Araṭi karum sri prabhu kî

**Ampita vāchaka.**—At the instance of the Samgha, he consecrated an image of Atimuktaka muni at Rājagriha in Vik Sam 1848

Ref.—Jaina tirtha guide by Śānti vijaya ji, p. 237

**Ampita vijaya**—Composed a, *Satrūṅgya tirtha-mālā* in Vik Sam 1840

Ref.—Jaina rāsa mālā by M. K. Mehta, No 270

**Ampita vijaya**—As a *sthānakī vāsi*, was known as *Dharma-chand*. Was one of those who along with Ātmā rām ji (afterwards Vijayānanda-sūri) joined the Sveta nbāras and were initiated by Buddhi vijaya ganī (*Bu'e-rāyī*) at Ahmedabad in Vik Sam 1932. The compiler's grand uncle Bhola nātha lauka (b Vik Sam 1882 d 1936) who was devoted to Buddhi vijaya rendered important services to the cause of the Samvegi reform movement and was present at the initiation ceremony

**Amrita vijaya**—Vik Sam 1503, composed a hymn in honour of Pārsva nātha in which he refers to Labdhi vijaya who was probably his guru. *Begin. Sapta phanā prabhu pāsa ji*

Ref.—A. M. in the Asiatic Society Public Library Delhi.

**Ārā**—Father of Mahendra prabha-sūri (born Vik Sam 1363) of the Anchali-gachchha between Simha tilaka sūri and Merutunga-sūri. Klatt gives Ārā-seṭha instead

of Ānā —According to Merutunga, Parikha Ābhā —See 'Mahendra prabha-sūri'

Ref —Ind. Ant., XVIII, 176 Ebrāte chanīra bhakti mālā p 497

Ānā la —Subject of one of the sketches in Rāja sekharācār's Prabandha koś which was composed in Vik Sam 1405 at Delhi under the patronage of one Mahānāsīha

Ānā hīrṇyī —Son of Vāsu-dēva and Dhārīnī Took dikṣā under Arisṭhā nemi

Ānākī —Son of Kumārāpāl Chālukya's mother's sister and father of Lavana prasāda —See Lavana prasāda

Ānā-sena or Anga-sena —Was the priest of Vikramāditya King of Ujjain Father of Siddhā-sena-divakara the well known logician

Ānanda — 1 bala-deva

Ānanda — 2 model Jain layman resided at Vanavagama (Vesālī) Along with his wife Siva nandī adopted the twelve vows of a Śrīvika in the presence of Mahāvira "Having made confessions of sins and promise of amendment and being sunk in deep spiritual abstraction he attained his death Anandī predeceased Mahāvira

Ref —Hoernle's Uṣas ga dasāo (Tr) Sec. 190

Ānanda —A monk, disciple of Mahāvīra, insulted by Go āla, the leader of the Ājivakas at Srāvastī

Ref.—Hoernle's *Uśāsaga-dasā* (Tr) App 1, pp 4 &.

Ananda —A pupil of Sādhu harsa Upādhyāya Composed the Vikramasapara-charitam in Vik Sam 1563 at Chitrakūṭa gadha (Chittor) Gāthās 104

Ref.—H N C, X, pp 137-8

Ānanda —A pupil of Kamala-sādhu Under the protection of Hema vimala sūri of Lautika-gana (probably the same as the Hema vimala-suri of the Tapā-gachchha) he composed a chovīsa jina-stuti in Vik Sam 1562 (Indu vāna rasa navana pramāna eha sambachhara samkhyajana) Begin Sayalajinesara

Ref.—Siddhānta-dharma-sara, pp 10 16.

Aranda —A resident of Sanuyasika, his slave girl Bahula entertained Mahāvīra

Ānanda —Author of a number of hymns. Under the protection of Jina hamsa-suri (72) of the Vṛhat-kharatara gachchha who died in Vik Sam 1935, he composed a panchajana vati Begin Javajaya suhakari

Ref.—R. S, I p 3-2

Ananda —Author of (1) the Manavā jnanda guna gaya re stavanam (2) eśa vidha taine

Ref.—R. S. I p 424

Ânanda — Author of a pîdam beginning ' Mere to jôhî châva hai

Ref.—Transer bed in a Ms. dated Vik Sam 1835 in possession of the compiler

Ananda-chandra seṭh — The eldest son of Fatehchand (A D 1724) the first Jagat seṭh brother of Daya-chand and Malâ-chand Died during the life-time of his father leaving an only son Mahtâb-ruya who afterwards became the 2nd Jagat-seṭh Lived at Murs dâbâd

Ananda ghana — Apparently of the Parsva-chandra Tapâ gachchha Two of his hymns are printed in the Sri guru Mahârâja Sri Parsva-chandra Sûrisvara ni Stava nivali (A D 1903) They are written in honour of Parsva-chandra-sûri the founder of the Parsva-chandra Tapa gachchha who died in Vik Sam 1612

Ânanda ghana — Author of a mangala châra Begin Charo mangala châra

Ref.—The Pratîkramana sūtra published by Bhîma simha Mânaka, p. 296

Ânanda ghana — Author of a number of hymns

(a) Begin.—Hama ne sunâ thâ premi End.—Ânanda ghana prabhu dhyâûm jo gulâb surâbhi pium

(b) Begin.—Subha sikhâ sohamani ai teri End.—Prî gate eka anga bhavî nâekâ Sur bhu gulâb su hetari

Ānanda ghaṇa raṣa pāna karata ita asubha parama  
gata prīta rī

The padams are printed in the *Stavanavali* compiled by Sitab Chand Nāhār on pages 241 and 252. The Ānanda ghaṇa is apparently the pupil of Gulāb-sūri and who knows that he may turn out to be the author of most of the hymns (the *bāhorī*) which are now indiscriminately attributed by some to Ānanda ghaṇa the reputed author of the *bāvisī* or *chaṭviṣī*.

Ānanda ghaṇa — 1 contemporary of Yāso-vijaya upādhyāya who died in Vik Sam 1745. A man of deep spiritual insight and broad views, disgusted with the too much importance attached to ceremonialism frank and outspoken wrote in a style grand and sublime but now elegant. Supposed to have died at Verata. Composed twenty two hymns in honour of the first twenty two Tirthatakaras and a number of miscellaneous hymns. Judging from the diversity and disparity of style apparent in some of the miscellaneous hymns one must conclude that some of the hymns ascribed to A. is the work of some other Ānanda ghaṇa. In Vik Sam 1860 Jnana-sāra wrote a commentary on Ānanda ghaṇa's *bāvisī* (twenty two hymns). In Vik Sam 1969 *Buddhi sagara* edited A.'s miscellaneous



hymns with a commentary

Ref.—Desai's 1260 vijaya Dharmas mha Mānaka's Ananda ghana  
Chovist Buddhi Sāgara's Ananda ghana pada samgraha Bhā  
vārta.

Ānanda ghana —Under the protection of Khema kusala  
guru he composed the Mangala rājai giranara

Ref.—R. S. I. p 440

Ānanda ji —Built a temple dedicated to Risabha deva at  
Jām nagar in Vik Sam 1628

Ref.—J. S. M. I. p 133

Ānanda ji Kalyana ji —A fictitious name given to a body  
of persons that looks after the affairs of the holy places  
of the Svetambara Jainas. Head office —Ahmedabad

Ananda kirti —Author of a padam Begin Meri lāgi  
lagana

Ref.—Stavanāvali compiled by Rāya Setara chand Nihira Balā  
dur p 8

Ānanda lālana —Author of a padam Begin Jinavara  
dairina pāye

Ananda meru —His pupil Padma meru whose pupil  
Padma sundara composed the Rayamallābhayudaya  
kāvyā in Vik Sam 1615

Ref.—Jaina dharma no prāchīna It hāva bhāga 1 by H rālā  
Hansa rāja p 7

Ānanda muni — Author of a *Tamākhuni Sijhāya* *Begin*  
*Pritama seti vinave.*

Ref — *Siddhanta-dharma sara*, published by Samvegī Chāritra  
*pradhāna sara* (A D 1872), pp 182-84

Ānanda muni — Composed the *Hari vana-charitra* in  
 Vik Sam 1738

Ref — *Jaina rāsi malā*, No 301

Ānanda muni — Lived under *Kāya-chandra-sūri* (Vik  
 Sam 1626) of the *Nāga puriyā Pārava-chandra Tapa*  
*gachchha*

Ānanda rām — (Vik Sam. 1875) A *Phophaliyā Srimāl*  
 of Delhi Went to Jayapura (*Rājputānā*) where he en-  
 tered the service of the State, was a man of some in-  
 fluence His son Chunnī Lāl whose son was Hira Lāl  
 Hira Lāl, was the father of Mohana Lāl, a well known  
*Srāvaka* of Jayapura

Ānanda rām Panhita — Author of the commentaries on  
 the *Gomaṭha-sāra* and the *Chaturvinsati-sthāna*

Ānanda rām — (Dig) An *Agravāla* of the *Mitala Singala*  
 gotra of Delhi, brother of *Bakht var mala* who jointly  
 with *Ratna lāla* composed the *Jina-datta-charitra bhasā*  
*chhand banddha* in Vik Sam 1894

Ānanda ratna sūri — The successor of *Muni ratna sūri* of  
 the *Āgama gachchha* Lived in Vik Sam 1574

Ref — *Jaina Inscriptions*, by P C Nahara, No 111

Ānanda kīrti — Under the protection of Jina mahendra-sūri (Vik Sam 1892 1914) of the Mandorīyā Kharatara gachchha he composed the Vīsa-sthānaka vīddha-stavanam Begin Dhana kesara kī

Ref.—Vīsa sthānaka tapī vidhi, published by Chhotu bāt pp 140 2

Ānanda rasi — Lived under Rāya-chandra-sūri (Vik Sam. 1626) of the Nāgarpuriye Parva-chandra Tapā gachchha Author of the Pratiśeka budha no-rāsa (Gujarati)

Ref.—Aitihāsika rasi Samgraha, Pt. I p 20

Ānanda-sāgara of the Kharatara gachchha — Composed an Arbannaka muni rāsa in Vik Sam 1704

Ānanda-sāgara sūri — Lived in Vik Samvat 1531

Ānanda-sundara — Author of a Kathā samgraha (Scarce)

Ref.—J G, p. 267

Ānanda-sūri — And his brother, Amara-chandra-sūri These two, born in Gujārat were great logicians nick named respectively "Vyāghra-sisuka (Tiger-cub) and Simha sisuka (Lion-cub) They were the twin pupils and successors of Mahendra-sūri in the Nagendra gachchha and were succeeded by Haribhadra suri were patronised by the Gujarat King Jaya-simha-siddharāja Chālukya (A D 1093-1143) Amara Chandra was

the author of the *Siddhanta-rnava*. Haribhadra was succeeded by Vijaya-unasûri who was succeeded by Udayaprabhasûri, the author of the *Dharmabhūdaya-mahākāvya*.

Ref.—P. terson Rep., IV App VII *Vidyābhūṣana's Indian Logic* pp. 478

Ânu-da-sûri —Composed a *Sura-sundari-râsa* in Vik Sam 1740

Ref.—*Jaina Râsa-mâlâ* by M. K. Mehta No 331

Ânanda-sûri —Of the *Tapâ-gachchha* referred to by Naya-sundari in his *Nalopakhyaṇa* which was composed in Vik Sam 1660

Ânanda-sûri —Pupil of Jinavara author of a commentary on *Jina-bhadrâ-gaṇi's* *Namî-ûna-sajala*

Ref.—J G., p. 120

Ânanda-vîchaka —Author of the *Narmadâ-sundari-râsa* (Gujarati)

Ânanda-vallabha —Lived under 'Soma-sundara-sûri' who became pontiff of the *Tapâ-gachchha* in Vik Sam 1458

Ref.—*Muni-sundari-âri's* *Gurî-âvalli* (Yaso-vijaya *Jaina-grantha-mâlâ*)

Ânanda-vallabha-gani —His pupil *Sagara-chandra-gani* lived in Vik Sam 1924

Ānanda-vardhana —Author of an Antarikā Pārśva nātha  
chhanda Begun Prabhu pāsaji

Ref—Jana-dharma mudhu, pp 437 b

Ānanda vijaya —Author of a commentary on the Ajñātoch-  
chha prakarana

Ref—J G, p 148

Ānanda vijaya —Author of the Anyāyachchheda kulaka  
(Service).

Ref—J G, p 135

Ānanda vijaya —Author of the Vandha hetūdayatri-  
bhāṅgi-prakarana vritti

Ref—J G p 133

Ānanda vijaya —The dīkṣā name of Vijaya ānanda sūri of  
the Tapā gachchha, better known as Ātmā rām ji, also  
as Ātmā rām ji ānanda vijaya ji Died Vik Sam 1953  
—See Vijaya ānanda sūri

Ānanda vimala —Lived in Vik Samvat 1889 Author of a  
number of hymns

Ānanda vimala sūri —The 58th pontiff of the Tapā gach-  
chha between Hema vimala sūri and Vijaya-dāśa sūri  
Born in Vik Sam 1547, dīkṣā in 1552 became p ntiff  
in 1570 Was a reformer, encouraged the pastoral and  
missionary activities of his monks in Saurāstara

Mārwar and Mālavā Tuna-simha was a noted *crāvaka* of his Died in Vik Sam 1596

Ref.—Muni *Ātmā rāmaji's* *Jaina tattvi-darsa*, pp 583-4 Epi-Indices, II pp. 50-59

Ānanda vira ganī.—Guru of Saṃghavira ganī who was the guru of Udaya vira ganī—See Udaya simha muni

Ananta.—The twenty third Tirthamkara of the future cycle

Ref.—R. S., I, p. 9 Ind. Ant., II, p. 140

Ananta-deva-sūri.—Author of the *Rāsa-chintāmaṇi* Slokas 900

Ref.—J. G., p. 360

Ananta hamsa.—Author of a *kūrmāputra-kathā* Prakṛit Slokas 199

Ref.—J. G. p. 250

Ananta kīrti.—A Digambara author of the *Jiva-siddhi* (not available) and the *Sarvajña-siddhi* Referred to by Vādi rāja-sūri who lived in the tenth century of the Saka era

Ref.—*Jaina Hitaist* Vol. VI, No 9, pp 545-7

Ananta kīrti.—A Digambara pontiff of the Nāgaurs *bhāṣṭaraka* branch of the Nandi-saṃgha between Sabhaskīrti and Harsakīrti. Harsakīrti was succeeded by Vidyā bhūṣana. Vidyā bhūṣana was succeeded by Hema kīrti in Vik Sam 1910 Māgha *cudi* 2.

Ref.—J. S. B., Vol I Pt. IV, p. 80.

**Ananta kirti**—Apparently another name for Dharmadāsīgan, author of an *Uvāṣṭamālā*—Vide J R A B, Vol. XVIII, 3 App. p 131, v 2

**Ananta nātha**—The fourteenth Tirthamkara of the present cycle, born at Ayodhyā Son of Simha-sena by Suyasā or Jayasyāmā His nirvāna took place on the Mount Pārsvanātha Has a falcon for his cognizance,  
Ref—R. S., II Ind Ant., II, p 133

**Ananta pāla**.—See Āmana

**Ananta rām**—Vik Sam 1860 A Dig Jaina of Kāśī, friend of Vṛindā vana, the well known Hindi poet

Ref—Vṛinda vana vilāsa. Introd, p 15, published by Pannā Lāla Jaina

**Ananta ram**.—(Vik. Sam 1900) A Vaidya mahatā Osvāl of Laskar-Gwalior, diwān to Rāma simha, the chief of Jaipur (Jayapura) Rājputanā By the advice of Ratnavijaya (a tapā gachchha sādhu), he built a temple dedicated to Tirthamkara Padma prabhu at the ghaut in Jaipur For his use, a gutakā was copied by Muni Nemi-chand, pupil of Guna-chand who was the pupil of Rūpa chand who was the pupil of Sugana heṁa jī at Laskar in Vik Sam 1884

**Ananta sena**—A son of Vasu-deva Took dīksā under Tirthamkara Nemi nātha or Ariṣṭha-nemi.

**Ananta-nāḍava**—A D gāmbara resident of Vir-grāma.  
His pupil Vimala-dāśa composed the Sapta bhūgi-  
taraṅgaṇi at Tūmṣā pāṇinī-samīptare vāśakha  
suddhe stambhīyaṇi tithiṇi vāha-pāṇinī-sare puṣya  
śakātre sukarma nama yogo rajava karane.

*Ref.—Raya claudes jainasāstra mālā Vol IV, p 93*

**Ananta vīrya**—A D g B hīmanī son of Chintāmanī  
and father of Purva nātha P s son Adhātha

**Ananta vīrya**—A well known D gāmbara logician  
Author of—

(1) The Parikṣā mul hā paṇjikā or Prameya nīti-  
mālā. Written for Sant-sena at the request of Hiraṇya  
son of Vīrya and Nanāmbā. It is a commentary on  
Maṇḍyaṇaḍīya Parikṣā mukhā.

(2) Nyāya vīni chaya vṛtti a commentary on Akalan-  
kaś Nyāya vīni chaya

A is mentioned by Madhavachārya in the Chapter  
on Jainism in his Sarva dharma saṅgraha and therefore  
must have flourished before the 14th century of the  
Christian era

*Ref.—V I L pp 37-8 J C p 91 Pe P p IV p 133*

**Ananta vīrya** of Sravastī Belgola—Rakhaśa brother (?)  
of Rāśa mallā II made a gift to him in Saka era  
899 A D 977



**Ananta vīrya deva**—A certain lay pupil of his (13) named Odeyama set up a Jain image consecrated in the year Pārthivā Chaitra sudi Chaturdāsi, Sunday. The image is in the Jain bhūti at Kogali.

Ref.—Govt of Madras, Pub Dept. G. O. No. 1260 of 1915. Epigraphy, p. 12.

**Ānartaka**—A son of Rīṣabha the first Tīrthamkara, by his wife Sumangalā.

**Anāthavīri**—A monk who impressed on the mind of King Srenika (Bumbisāra) the helplessness of the embodied jiva and the pain and suffering to which it is subject.

**Andrayya**—(A. D. 1235) A Digambara writer. Son of Sānta and Ballabbe. Wrote in chaste Kanadī. Author of the Kabbāra.

Ref.—Karnataka Jaina Kavi by Nathārām Premi.

**Andhakavīra**—Son of Sauri grandson of Sūra and great-grandson of Yadu who was the founder of the Yadu vamsa. Had ten sons (1) Samudra vijaya (2) Akṣobhva, (3) Stūmita (4) Sāgara, (5) Himavān (6) Achala, (7) Dharana, (8) Pūrṇa (9) Abhi chandra, (10) Vasu deva.—See Arisṇanemi Sauri and Yadu.

**Anga-deva**—A son of Rīṣabha<sup>o</sup> the first Tīrthamkara by his wife Sumangalā.

Angajyoti —A son of Rīsabha the first Tīrthamkara, by his wife Sumangalā

Anga sena —See Anala-sena

Anga-simha —Subject of a Kathā

Ref—J G, p 247

Ango —A Belāla King, appointed Prabhāchandra-siddhāntācharya to manage the affairs of the temple at Srāvana Belligola,

Ref—Sihala purāna (Ind Ant., II p. 131)

Anilā —A leading nun under Nemi nātha the twenty-first Tīrthamkara.

Anilā —The seventeenth Tīrthamkara of the last cycle

Ref—R. S., I, p 8 Ind Ant., II, p 140

Aniruddhe.—Son of Payunnne and Vedabbī, mentioned in the Antagada-dasāo

Ani-sena —A son of Vasu-deva, took dīksā under Tīrthamkara Nemi nātha or Ariṣṭa nemi

Aniyase —Son of Nāge and Sulasā of Bhaddilapure His education began at the age of eight took dīksā under Ariṣṭa nemi He lived twenty years as a monk and died on the Mount Satrunjaya

Ref—The Antagada-dasāo Chapter 3

Añjanā-sundarī —Mother of Hanumanta.

Āhna — Another name of Chāmunda rava (b Saka era 900)  
the well known Jaina minister of Rācha malla

Annikā — Mother of Annikā-suta or Annikā putra

Annikā-suta — A Jaina monk Illumination came upon  
him while he was crossing the Ganges Died at Prayāga  
(Legendary)

Annoyā — See Priyadarsinā

Anojī or Annojī — (Vik Sam 1891) A Jaina lady Sim  
dhar Srimāl by caste Her brother Bahādar simha  
Simdhar

Ref — Old records in possession of the compiler

Anopa-chand — A Koṭhāri Osvāl of Bīkāner His son  
Jeṭha mala (Vik Sam 1856) — See Jeṭha mala

Anopa-chand Maluk-chand — Author of the Prasnottara-  
ratna-ṇṇtāmī

Anullikā — Daughter of Yava King of Viśālā (Vesālī)  
Her brother Garddabhilla Having placed G on the  
throne, Y took dikṣā — See Yava

Anupa bībī — A Jaina lady For her was written a copy  
of Kosla mahāmuni Svādhyāya by Nehāl Chandra  
muni in Vik Sam 1778

Ref.—Descriptive catalogue of Sans Mss in the Lib of Cal  
Sans. Col., XI, p 305.

*Anupam-chand.*—Under the protection of Jina lābha-sûri of the Vṛhatkharatarā gachchha, he composed a Pārsva-nāthā stavanam. Begin Jivana mārā

*Anūpa-chand* *Malūka-chand* of Bharucha —Had an image consecrated (in Vik Sam 1948) by Ātmā rāṃ-jī (Vyasa-nārda-sûri) who was then staying at Jirā in the Panjab

*Anūpa-chandra* —Son of Malūk-Chandra, built a temple dedicated to Mahāvīra at Bharucha in Vik. Sam 1945  
R. f —J S M, I, p 88

*Anūpa-chandra* —The original name (Mūla-nāman) of Jina-chandra-sûri (Vik Sam, 1834-56) the 69th pontiff of the Vṛhat Kharatarā-gachchha between Jina-lābha-sûri and Jina harsa-sûri

*Anupamā-devī* —A well-known Jaina lady Wife of Tejahpāla It was at her suggestion that Tejāhpāla and his brother Vastupāla adorned the summits of Ābu, Girnār, and Satruñjaya with magnificent Jaina temples  
A predecessor T—See "Tejahpāla", "Vastupāla"

*Anūpa-simha Bhanlāri* —Came of an Oṃvāl family of Jodhpur, deputy to Ajita-simha, the Viceroy of Gujarāt (A D 1720-21) During the absence of Ajita he was solely in charge of the administration of the province  
Committed many oppressive acts of which the chief

was the murder of Karpûra-chandra Bhan-sîla who used to oppose his orders and set free people unjustly imprisoned by him. In A.D. 1721 Hader Kunh Khan was appointed Viceroy in place of Ajit-simha. As soon as this change was notified the people of Ahmedabad who were discontented with the rule of A., attacked his palace the Bhadar, and he escaped with difficulty. The name is vulgarly spelt as Anop-singh.

Ref.—History of Gujarat. Lon. Gaz. pp. 301-2. Desai's *Jaina Rîsa mîlî* I. Intro. p. 11.

Amrita pâla — A son of Râya pâla Châlamâna. He and his brother Rudra pâla in conjunction with their queen-mother Mânala devî made a gift in favour of the Jain saints in and outside Nalîl in Vik. Sam. 1189.

Ref.—Fp. Ind., VI, p. 35.

Ânala-devî or Annalla devî — Queen of Albana deva Châlamâna of Marwar. Mother of Kelhana. She made a gift in favour of the temple of Mahavira at Santeraka in Vik. Sam. 1221.

Ref.—Fp. Ind., VI, pp. 43-7.

Anupama kavî — A surname of Danîlânâyaka Srîvijaya (Xth century).

Ref.—Fp. Ind., X., pp. 147-53.

Aparāditya-deva — Jimûtavâhana-anvaya Saka era 1109  
Saka era 1032

Ref.—J E R.A.S. XII (1876) p. 33a. Ib d. XIII (1877) p. 3.  
h.S.J O p. 50

Aprajita.—1. Srutakevalin between Nandimitra and Govarddhana pontiff 22 years died in A V 114 (Dig)

Ref.—E R., 1893-4 p. 124. Jaina Siddhanta bhâskara Kirana I,  
p. 39 also v do J R A.S.B Vol. XVIII, p. 3.

Apratihata —king of Sogandhika nagari friend of Mahâvira'

Ara.—The eighteenth Tirthamkara of the present cycle born at Hast nâ pura Son of Sudarsana by Devi His nirvâna took place on the Mount Pâravanâtha Has the figure of Nai dyâvârata for his cognizance

Ref.—P S II Ind. Ant II p. 133

Araha datta —Mother of Jina dâsa A story in the Vipâka-sûtra

Ref.—h.S.J O p. 22

Ara si —Father of Lûnâ (Vik Sam 1534)

Ardha-de —Wife of Jîya malla (Vik Sam 1626)

Ardrika.—A Yavana (Persian or Greek?) prince Was brought to Jainism through the exertions of his friend Abhaya kumâra son of Srenika Bmbasâra king of Magadha a contemporary of Mahâvira Married an

Indian lady. Ultimately became a monk in the order of Mahāvīra. Forms the subject of a lecture in the Sūtrakṛt-āṅga.

Ref.—S B E., LV., 403 f., Hem Ch. Life of Mahāvīra.

Ādraka —King of Ādraka, an island. His son Ādraka-kumāra.

Arhaddāsī or Arhaddāsī —The female pupil of the preacher (Vāchaka) . . . nādhīna out of the Aja varana (Ārya-vārana) gana, the . . . kula, the Vajanshārī (Vārjan-āgarī) Sākhā the Aja-Srīka (Ārya Srīka) Sambhogī. Lived in Sam 74, presumably of the Kusina era.

Ref.—Fp. Ind., 2, pp 115, 116. Index, 59a.

Arhaddāsa —A Dig pupil of Āśādhara. Author of the (1) Muni-suvratī-kāvya (Sins), (2) Bhavya-janī-kaṇṭhābharana, (3) Jīvandhara-champū, (4) Puru-deva-champū.

Arhaddāsa —See Aṣṭha kavī.

Arhad-dattī —A joint pupil of Susthita and Supratibuddha (A Vir 300 cir), the founder of the Kauṭika gana.

Ref.—S B E., XXII, pp 222, 223.

Arhadvallī —A pontiff of the Sena gūṇa, between Ariṣṭa-nemi and Ajita-sena. Sena saṅgha nandī saṅgh ādī dīva saṅgha nirūpaka.

Ref.—J S B., Vol I, Pt I, pp 38, 39, 40, 42.

**Araṇandana**—A Digambara, pupil of Ayyappa, pupil of Sakaschandra Siddhanta. Belonged to the Aślāṣṭa gachchha and Vāṭhār-gana. Recipient of a grant from the Eastern Chālukya Mahārājādhirāja Ammaṭṭya II Vijayāditya VI, Lord of Vengi (A.D. 945-970). It was made at the instance of Araṇandana's pupil Laḍy Chāṃbhambha of the Pāṣaṇḍhika lineage.

Ref.—*J. Ind. A.*, VII, p. 183.

**Araṇmuka**—A layman. His story in the *Jñāta-dharma-kathā*.

**Araṇmuka or Aranuka**—A monk who lived in good old days, became enamoured of a public woman and deserted the order. The sight of his afflicted and distracted mother wrought a sudden change in him. He realised his folly and overcame by remorse and repentance committed suicide. Subject of a rīsa by Mahimā-sāgara composed in Vik Sam 1702 (?) (or 1774), of a *Sighṛyā* by Samaya-sundara upādhyāya of the Vṛhat-kharitara gachchha.

**Araṇmana**—Chief of Velākula in Saurāstra. Under him, served the Kṣatriya Kāmārdhī, the father of Devarddhiganin Kaṇḍa-ramana (A. Vir 980).

**Arikesari**—A Chālukya prince. His eldest son Yaso-dhara who is the hero of *Yasastulaka* composed by Soma-deva (Dig.) in Vik Sam 881.



Arimalla—Author of *Dṛṣṭānta malā*

Ref.—J C p 159

Arisimha.—See Amaraśi

Arisimha—(Viś Sam 1276 97) Son of Iāvanyasimha  
Friend of Amara-chandra his pupil in poetry. Wrote  
*Sakṛtīśaśīlīkṣana* in honour of his patron Vastupāla  
the Jaina minister of the Dhollā Rānā Viradhivallā  
and his son Viśa-deva. Arisimha also wrote a manual  
of Poetics called the *Kavīratnaśāstra* and apparently  
assisted Amara-chandra in the composition of his works  
—See Amara-chandra

Ref.—B R. 1833 I p C I verso P p I p 58 and App p 21

L R. 1901 I and 1903 6 pp. 234 Duff's *Chronology of India*,

p 157 J G p 333 K S J O p 11 Bühler's *Arisimha*.

Arista—A ganadhara of Dharma nātha the fifteenth  
Tirthamkara

Arisanemi—A pontiff of the Sena gana between Bhava  
śena and Arhadvall. A logician

Ref.—J S B, Vol I pt I pp 40 42

Arisanemi—See Nemi natha

Ariṣṭo Nemi—The sculptor who cut the colossal image of  
Gomatsvami at Sravanbelgola (A D 983)

Arivangoṣa—A surname of Danalanāyaka Srivijaya  
(14th century)

Ref.—Ep. Ind. V pp 147 53

Arjuna—Samvat 1546 varṣa—Sri Srimāla jñā Sam  
 Bhābhācha bhāryā Sam Bhāramāde suta Sam  
 Samvata-i bhāryā Dhanaḥ su ra Arjuna kena bhāryā  
 Ahivade pu Sam Rānā Sanā pra Kutumba yutena  
 sva sreyase Sri Vasupāyja bimbam kārī prati Sri  
 vṛhattapā vṛ Jñāna sāgara sūri paṭṭe sri Udaya-sāgara  
 sūri bhūh Vuguja grāma

Ref.—Jaina Inscriptions by P. C. Vāhara, No 24

Arjuna—A well known character in the Mahābhārata  
 The Jaina have their own legends about him

Arjuna—An apostate monk of the school of Pārsva nātha  
 He along with Sona Kalinda Achchhidra and Agni-  
 vesāna taught Gosālā science of Aśtānga nimitta.

Arjuna—King of Sughosa nagara, friend of Mahāvira.

Arjuna mālī—A gardener of Rājagṛha The faithless  
 conduct of his wife unhinged his mind Committed  
 several murders At last he came under the influence  
 of Mahāvira who gave him dīksā A was molested and  
 stoned by those whose relatives he had killed Bore  
 all his sufferings with equanimity and calmness and  
 attained liberation

Ref.—Antagada dassa.

Arjuna-simha (Mahatā)—Vik Sam 1900 1 Vachchhāvat  
 Osvāl of Māndala gada Son of Tilo a land and grand

son of Devī-chund who was the eldest son of Agara jī Mahatā. Acted as diwan for a number of years under Mewar raj—See Ajita-simha mahatā.

Arjunayati—Vik Sam 880. In his time the text of the Juata sūtra was revised—(Peterson)

Arka kirti—A D gambara lived under Govinda rāja II, pupil of Vijaya kirti pupil of Kuliāchārya. In S 735 = A D 812 he was recipient of a grant from Govindarāja III. It was made to him at the request of the Gangā Chief Chākiraja for having warded off the evil influence of Saturn from Chākiraja's sister's son Vimaladitya Chaulukya Governor of the Kunnugil district.

Ref—Ind Ant. XII p 13 Ep Ind. IV p 340 J S B I p 73

Arka kirti—An Achārya of the Vāpasiya Sangha. Referred to in a grant of Prabhūla varā mahipatti the Rās rakūta king which records the gift of a village to the Jaina temple of Silāgram.

Ref—Prachīna lekha mala p 1

Arno-rāja—Chohāna king of Ajmer a feudatory of Kumāra pāla Chaulukya the Jaina Emperor of Western India favoured the Jains. Patronised Rama-chandra Friend of Jina datta sūri of the Vīrhat-kharatara gachchha granted a site (Ajameiu) for the Jaina

temples Had three sons Jaga-deva and Vigriha-râja by Sudhava of Marwar and Sam-vara by the daughter of Siddharîjyâjyâ-sirîha the predecessor of Kumâra-pâla. A was murdered by his son Jaga-deva some time between A.D. 1150 and 1151.

Ref.—Ajmer by H. B. Sarda, Tawny's Prabandha Chintâmanî, K. S. J. O., p. 10.

Artha-malla.—Of Âgrâ advised Banârasî-dîsa (born Vik. Sam. 1644) the celebrated Hindi poet to study the Samaya-câra.

Ref.—Banârasî vilâsa. In'roJ, p. 8. Published by Nithu Pân Prasi.

Aruna-manî or Lâlî-manî.—Was a Digambara poet who composed an Ajîta-purâna in Vik. Sam. 1716 at Jahânâbâd. He belonged to the Kâsiha Samgha Mathura-gachchha and Puskarî-gana. He describes himself as the (spiritual) son of Kâshîra-simîla. He was the pupil of Râghava and fellow pupil of Ratna-pala and Vana-mâlî.

Ref.—Jaina H. talsi Vol. 1<sup>o</sup>, Nos. 4-5 pp. 193-4.

Âryâ-chandra.—Author of the Pakarîka-châhatrîsi.

Ref.—J. R. Suppl. m. p. 5.

Âryâ-dâsi.—The female pupil of Galavâlî of Varanâgana Vyraṅgarî Sakhâ and Arya-sikha sambhoga. Lived in the 74th year presumably of the Kuvana era.

Ref.—Ep. In. I, v, pp. 11-5.

Āryā-datta — Under Pārśvanātha (A Vir 350—B Vir 250), he was the head of the Sūdhū section of the Saṃgha

Ref—S B F, XVIII, p 274

Ārya deva — A Digambara author

Āryadevī — A Digambara lady, daughter of Vijaya pārya and Sīmītī, her brothers Chandra pārya Brahma sūri and Pārśva-nātha married Devendra whom she bore three sons named Ādi nātha Nemi-chandra (16th cent) and Vijaya pa — See Ādi nātha, Nemi chandra

Āryaghoṣa — A ganadhara of Pārśva nātha (B Vir 350—B Vir 250)

Ref—S B E, XVII, p 274

Ārya mamkeśu — Digambara A pupil of Guṇa-dhara muni who composed the Kaśāya prābhīṭa, fellow pupil of Nāgabhṭi Both A and N assisted Yatisrisabha who wrote a commentary on G's Kaśāya prabhīṭa

Ref—Jaina hit uṣi, VII, 78, p 392a.

Āryapārya — A Digambara writer Author of the Jinendra kalyāṇābhyu-daya Gr 3,000 Kannada char (Scarce)

Ref—K S J O, p 45

**Āryaraksita.**—Son of Brahmarāṣaṇa and Rudra-soma of Daśapura. Brother of Pāṇḍuraksita, received dikṣa from Tosiḥpurīśācārya who sent him to Paṇḍuraksita to learn the Dharmaśāstra from Vajra. Paṇḍuraksita converted the people of Daśapura including the king to the Jain faith visited Mithura, Vinḍya, Durbilakūpa, and other Paṇḍuraksita and Gośālmahāśāstra were the chief among his followers. A. appointed D. his successor. Gośālmahāśāstra resented the nomination and ultimately succeeded. G. is known as the 7th Nihāṇa. A. Vir. 584. A. arranged the subject-matter of the sacred literature into four divisions. Author of the *Ānuyogaddhārī* (mūla).

Ref.—H.J., 1893-4 pp. 137-8. J.G., p. 42. *Mani Ātmā rāmjā*  
*Jai tattva-darsa*, p. 52. *Prabhāvaka-charitraṃ*.

**Āryaraksita-sūri.**—The 47th pontiff of the Anclala gachchha between Jayasimha-sūri (?) and Jayasimha-sūri son of the Vivaharin Drona (of the Pāṇḍya or Jnānu) and Deditmātā. Born in Vik. Sam. 1136 in Duttāni (near Abu). Mūlārāman Geda (Merut Gedāṇḍ) dīkṣa Vik. Sam. 1142 (Hast. 1146 (?) Merut 1141) dīkṣa nāman Vipra-char dropādīśāstra. Became pontiff in Vik. S. m. 1160 under the name of Āryaraksita-sūri (Hast. 1202) died in Vik. Sam. 1226 at the age of 91. Under him the Gachchha received the name Vidhipaksa.

Âśâ — A Śrī Śrīmāl merchant (Vik Sam 1563) His wife Amrâde, resident of Kutava pura

Ref — Jain Inscriptions by P C Nihari No 2.

Âśâ — Of the Gûjarajñâti His son Vajajâ had an image of Parsvânâtha consecrated at the suggestion of Siddhânta-âgara-sûri of the Añchalagachchha in Vik Sam 1547

Ref — Jain Svetambara Conference Herald, Vol VI p. 513

Âśâ — Son of Râma-si and Dharmamâmi of the Pragrâjñâti, resided at Visala nagara had an image of Sambhavarâti consecrated by Udaya-âgara-sûri, the successor of Jñâna-âgara-sûri of the Vîhat tapâ gachchha in Vik Sam 1543

P 1 — Jain Svetambara Conference Herald, Vol VI p. 414

Âśâ bânî — A Jain lady had an image of Parsvanâtha consecrated by Vijaya deva-sûri of the Tapâ gachchha in Vik Sam 1703

Ref — Inscription on an image in the Parsvanâtha Temple, De hi.

Âśâ bânî — Mother of Kîrti-âgara-sûri of the Añchalagachchha between Udayasagara-sûri and Punva-âgara-sûri — See Kîrti-âgara-sûri

Ref — Ind Ant., XXIII, 178 Bhadrachandra bhakti malâ (2nd ed ), p 488.

**Āsila**—In the 2222nd year of Tirthankara Nam-nātha's era, he had an image of Pārśvanātha consecrated. This image is at present at Cambay and the following inscription (according to a tradition) is inscribed on its back —

Naṃeśtīrtha kṛtastīrthe varṣe dvikachatusṭaye 2222.

Āśīdīśrāvīko gaudīkāryaṭ pramātra yaṃ

If the tradition is confirmed and the inscription proves to be a genuine one, it will prove of very great value in determining the time of Nam-nātha. Muni Ātmārāma refers to the following works (1) *Prabhāvaka-charitra* (2) *Pravāchana-parīkṣā*

Ref.—*Tattva-nirṇaya-prasāda*, p. 534

**Āśīda**—Son of Kaduvarāya (Kaṣuka rāja) of the Bhūlmāla family. Author of—

(1) *The Upadesakandali, gāthās* 120

(2) *The Vivekamañjarī* composed in Vik Sam. 1248.—See *Bīla-chandra*

Ref.—*Pet. Pap. I* p. 68 B. R. 1904 & 1907 6, p. 28 J. G., pp. 170, 188. *Daff's Chronology of India*, p. 167

**Āśā dāsa**—Author of a number of hymns

**Āśād bhūti**—Subject of a rāa composed by Kanaka-soma in Vik Sam 1638



**Āśaṭha** —His disciples brought about the third schism in the Jaina church in A. V. 214. The Maurya king of Rajagriha Balabhadra (Muriya Balabhadra) brought the heretics back to the right faith.

Ref—Kālpasūtra edited by Dr. Jacobi Introduction p. 9

**Āśadhara**—A Dig. author of the *Sukti-saṃgraha*.  
Slokas 1040

Ref—J. C. p. 342

**Āśadhara**—A Dig. author of the *Tarkāṃṛta* (scarce) probably the same as the A. son of Sallakṣana.

Ref—J. G., p. 90

**Āśadhara**—A Jaina layman of Ajamern. Devoted to Jina-datta-sūri (Vri. khara).

Ref—*Gaṇādharaśāradīya* sūtra p. 25. Comm. by Charitra-simha

**Āśaṭhara**—(Vik. Sam. 1296-1300) A D. gāmbari belonged to the family of Vyāghreraṇḍa. Son of Sallakṣana (or Lakṣana) and Ratnī. Born in the fortress of Vinda-lakṣa situated in the country of Sapādalakṣa. Married Sarasvatī who bore him a son named Chhāṇḍa. After the conquest of his country by Śāhīyavandina (Shahab-uddin Ghori) he migrated to Dhārā in Mālāvā where he studied the principles of Jainism under Pāṇḍita Mahāvīra the pupil of Pāṇḍita Dhara-sena. Praised by Vilhāna the lord of poets and minister for peace and war of Vijayavarman King of Mālava. Afterwards lived in

the city of Nalakachchhapura in the territory of King Arjuna, instructed Deva-chandra Visalakṣita, Vinaya-chandra, Bala-sarasvatī, Madana, and others

Author of—

- 1 The *Prameyasaratnākara* (Logic)
- 2 *Bharateśvarābhyūdaya*
- 3 *Dharmāmṛita* with a gloss
- 4 *Ratnamālipralambha* with a gloss
- 5 *Adhyātma rahasya*
- 6 Glosses on the *Mūlārādhana* etc
- 7 *Kṛivākalapa* from the *Amarakosa*
- 8 A commentary on Rudraṭa's *Kāvyaśālikā*<sup>ra</sup>
- 9 *Sikṣaśāstra* stavana with a gloss
- 10 *Jinavajra kṛpā* with a gloss
- 11 *Tṛṣṇāśānti* etc
- 12 *Nityamahoddyota*
- 13 *Ratnatraya vidhāna*
- 14 *Aśṛingahṛidayoddyota*
- 15 A comment on his *Dharmāmṛita* entitled *Bhavarakumuda-chandrikā* at the request of Haradeva, son of Bahu-deva son of Pāpa of the Kṣatriya family of Nalakachchhapura. It was finished on Monday the 5th of the light half of Kārtika in the year 1300 of Vikrama

Āśādhara — A Jaina layman, flourished at Ajameru under Arno-rāja

Āśā dhara — Father of Simha tilaka sūri of the Āñchala gachchha, between Dharma prabha-sūri and Mahendra prabha-sūri — See Simha tilaka sūri

Ref.—Inl Ant, XVIII, 176 Bhavai chandra bhakti mala p 487

Āśā thara — King of Adhichhatra (Rāmragar in Rohilkhand) lived before the Christian era, was devoted to the Jains as he had a cave hollowed out for them at Pabla near Allahabad

Ref.—Fp Ind. II, 242

Āśa dhara — Son of Depāla a minister A Mahesvari by caste A resident of Mundhālanagara near Nagori (Marwar) Converted to Jainism by Māna-deva and his pupil Sūndā Māna-deva is stated to be a friend of Haribhadra (Vik Sim 535) Āśa and his family were incorporated into the Oswāl community and became known as Nehars In the absence of confirmation the tradition should be accepted with caution.

Ref.—Vāśjina vamsa Muktiyali pp 63 13

Āga — A Dg writer Author of a Mihāvira svāmi clātra

Ref.—J G p 245

**Āśika kīrti** — A Bhaṭṭāraka Vīl (?) Sam 1525 Author of the (1) Chandra pritha purāṇa (2) Sānti nātha-purāṇa.

**Āśikarāṇa** — A D g author of the Nīmi-chandrikā

**Āśikarāṇa** — A Mohanot O vāl Son of Kṛṣṇa-dāsa Minister of Rājā sūriya of Kṛṣṇa-gaḍa (Vik Sam 1765) His son Devī-chandri

Ref — Jaina chintita Mātātā V jva sima j p "

**Āśikarāṇa** — Father of Jina-chandra-sūri the 65th pontiff of the Vṛhat-kharatara-gachchha

**Āśikarāṇa** — Of the Ch pida-gotra An O vāl Celebrated the enthronement of Jina-rāja-sūri the 63rd pontiff of the Vṛhat-kharatara-gachchha at Medatā in Vik Sam 1674

**Āśikarāṇa** — An Upādhyāya of the Vṛhat-kharatara-gachchha resided at Desnok, died in about Vik Sam 1910

**Asūmūka** — Om, Sūi Saravālā gachchhe Asūmūkena kārta, Samtu 1110

Ref — Jaina Inscriptions by Puran-chand Vāltra No 1

**Āśajū'a** — Of the Prāgvaṭa caste At the suggestion of Ratna-prabha-sūri pupil of Paramānanda-sūri of the Chandra-gachchha, he (A) along with Siddha-pāla

and Padma-simha erected a stambha (pillar) in the temple of Ariṣṭa nemi at Ārāsana (near Abu road) in Vik Sam 1310 Vaisākha vadi 5 guru

Ref—*Jaina tirtha Guide* by Mun Śānti vijaya ji p 109

Āsa rāja—A military commander of the Vāghelas of Gujarat. Son of Soma son of Chanda prasāda son of Chandapa of the Prāgviṣṭa race fell in love with 'Kumāra devī' a beautiful widow whom he carried off and made his wife. Had four sons (1) Malla-deva (2) Vastupāla (3) Tejahpāla and (4) Lūniga. Built a temple at the foot of the sacred Mount Ujjayanta Kumāra-devī too had a tank constructed there. Vastu pāla died in Vik Sam 1298 and Tejahpāla died in Vik Sam 1308.

Ari-simha spells the name Asva rāja. In one manuscript 'ĀĀ rāja

Ref—*Merutunga's Prabandha-chintamani* (Tawney's trans.) pp. 155 159 B R 1883 4 pp. 21 323

Āsā rām—A Digambara, author of the *Abhiksetra v dhana*

Āśa-saha of the Deparā tribe—Governor of Komalmeer in Mewar. After the deposition and murder of Rana Vikramāditya in about Vik Sam 1591 Vanavira the natural son of Prithvi rāja usurped the crown of

**Mewar** With a view to make his position safer he planned the murder of the infant Rana Udaya the rightful claimant. The brave nurse Panna however substituted her own child in place of Udaya and then got away with her charge from Chittor. She went to Homalmoer and placed the infant Rana under the protection of the Jaina Governor. The heir of Chittor was declared to be the nephew of the Depra. Seven years elapsed before the secret transpired. The nobles of Mewar flocked to Udaya and eventually succeeded in restoring him to the gadi of his ancestors.

Ref.—*Tod's Rajasthan I* pp. 329-331

**Asa-sāha** of the Ujjaini vamsa—Lived in about Vik. Sam. 1275. His son who was a resident of Chitrakūta was devoted to Jinavarasuri II of the Vṛkhat-kharatara-gachchha. Had a Ms. of Gargya's Karma vipaka written at Nalaka in Vik. Sam. 1295 while Jayatungi-deva was reigning. This Jayatungi-deva must be the Malava prince.

Ref.—*B. R.* 1904-5 and 1906 pp. 27-79

**Āśeśa brahmachari**—Disciple of Yasakirti deva who was the successor of Padmanandi deva. Śrīmūla sanghe valātkāra gane sarasvatī gachchhe Kundakund

ś hāry āntaye A wrote a copy of Ś mraprabhācā-  
rya's Śāktimuktāvallī in Vik Sam 1670

Ref—Jaina History Vol. 12 p. 47.

Āṇḍī—A pre, referred to in the Sāmrakṣitāṅga-sūtra  
(Bk I, Loc 3 Chap 4)

Ref—S I L, XLV, p 2.

Āśvaka—A son of Isvalha, the first Tirthankara, by  
his wife Sumangalā

Āśoka—The Buddhist Emperor of India. According  
to Edward Thomas, he was a Jaina before his conver-  
sion to Buddhism. The Emperor refers to the Jainas  
in his edicts.

Ref—Thomas Early Faith of Asoka.

Āśoka chandra—A name of King Koṇika. The Buddhists  
call him Ajāta-katru—See Koṇika.

Āśoka-chandra—King of Kalinga-śa, husband of Rohini,  
the daughter of King Mughā and Lakṣmīvatī of  
Champā a story in the Jñātā-dharmā kathā. Āśoka—  
Rohini, the title of a rāsā (in Gujarāṭi) by Jñāna-  
vimala sūri (Vik Sam 1772)—See Rohini.

Asoka-chandra-suri—Jina-datta sūri (born Vik Sam 1132)  
of the Vṛhat Kharatara gachchha, calls himself pupil of  
Āśoka-chandra Hari-simha, Sarvadeva gani and Dharm-  
deva jādhyāya

Ref—Gandhara Śārdha sat, Verse 145, K S. J O, p 10.

**Vokadatta**—A merchant of Southern Mathurā father of Śrīpati, a story in the Kāthā kosa

**Asoka mahā**—Referred to by Ratna mandira gani in his Upadeśa tarāṅgini (Comp 16th century Vik era)

**Asoka muni**—Guru of Udaya-chandra gani (Vik Sam 1154), One Asoka muni author of the Dānadīka kulīkas

Ref—J. O., p 193

**Assinī**—Wife of Nandimipiya a Jaina layman who adopted the twelve vows of a Śrāvaka in the presence of Mahāvīra at Srāvastī

Ref—Hœrnle's Uvavāga dāśā (Tr) sections 263-277

**Istāgā**—The fifteenth Tīrthamkara of the last cycle

Ref—RS, I, p 8 & Ind Ant II, 140

**Āsū**—Of the Kāpola jātī His son Nānā had an image of Sambhava consecrated by Dumatī sādhu suri successor of Lakṣmi āgara sūri of the Tapā grāhchha in Vik Sam 1547

Ref—Jaina Svetāmbara Conference Herald, Vol VI, p 450

**Āsura rājā**—Of Yoginī pura (Delhi?) destroyed the image of Rishabha on the Mount Satruñjaya in Vik Sam 1367 The image was originally established by Jāvady-sāha



**Asva mitra**—The founder of the fourth school of heresy  
A Vir 220

**Asva sena**—King of Hastinâgâpura father of Sanat  
kumâra A story in Devandris commentary on the  
Uttaradhyayana

**Asva sena**—King of Kâsi father of Pârsva nâtha the  
twenty third Tirthamkara of the present cycle who  
attained Nirvana in B Vir 250—See Pârsva nâtha

**Atapikogahârya**—Pupil of Ârya kaka-sâghasta (Arya-  
kaka-sâgharata) a native of Rârâ (Râdhâ) At his  
suggestion Vaidika (or Vaiditâ) made a certain gift in  
Sam 66 The characters of the inscription that records  
the gift are so archaic that this date (66) may refer to  
an earlier epoch than the Indo-Scythian

Ref.—Mathura Jaina Inscriptions. The Jâinas, by Bühler and  
Burgess pp. 51 2

**Atar simha**—Vik Sam 1693 A Sikh Lodhi of Leharâ  
His proposal to adopt Âtmâ-râmji (afterwards Vijyâ  
nandâ-sûri) as his son met with a blank refusal from  
As father Ginesa-chand. Disappointed Atar accused  
G of trespass and had him put in chains Even then  
G persisted in his refusal Atar is said to have pre-  
dicted the future greatness of Âtmâ-râmji

Ref.—Tattva nirnaya prâsada Introd, pp 3 6.

**Atumeta Khan**—The man who brought the good qualities of Hira vijaya-sûri to the notice of Akbar and thus induced him to invite H to his Court

Ref.—Vijaya prasāda I, Chap V.

**At mukta kumāra**—Sanskrit form of the name of Atmūtā kumāra

**Atmānanda**—The same as Atmā ram ji Ānanda vijaya ji  
—See Vijayā nanda-sûri

**Atmā ram ji**—Mūla naman of Vijaya nanda sūri of the Vijaya-tapa-gaḍi chha. Born in Vik Sam 1803 died in Vik Sam 1953—See Vijayā nanda-sûri

**Atreya**—A son of Rṣabha, the first Tirthamkara, by his wife Sūmangalā

**Aṭṭha kavī or Arhaddū'a**—(A D 1500) A Digambara Karnaṭaka poet. Son of Nāga kumāra who belonged to the line of Kadamarasa, a brave general of the Ganga chief Bhara Simha. Author of the Aṭṭamata translated into Telugu by Bhāskara

Ref.—Karnaṭaka Jaina Kavī, by Nethurām Premī No 60

**Attimabbe**—Daughter of Mallapa the prime minister of King Āhavamalla Chālūkyā (A D 997 1008) Was married to Nāga deva, son of Dallipa the minister of Chālukya Chakravartī. Nāga-deva was a man of heroic courage. In course of time, he was appointed as the

chief military general by Ahavamalla Chālukya and was killed in a battle. Left a son named Annagīdasa and two widows Gundamabbe and Attimabbe. Gundamabbe became a sati. Attimabbe who survived her husband and was exceptionally sound in the Jain faith had a large number of Digambara images consecrated and was noted for her numerous charities. Under her patronage Ranna a Digambara Kāvya poet composed an Ajitapurana in Sakya era 915.

Ref.—Karnāṭaka Jaina Kāvya by Natīśrām Premī pp. 210

**Aurangzib**—Mughal Emperor of India (1658-1707). As a Viceroy of Gujarat he ordered a newly built (1638) temple of Chintaman (Pāṣva nātha) near Śāraspur (Ahmedabad) to be desecrated by slaughtering a cow in it (1644 A.D.). He then turned the building into a mosque but Shah Jēhan ordered its restoration to the Jains. Murād Bakhsh and A. jointly borrowed Rs. 5½ lacs of rupees (among others) from the sons of Sinti dāsa (Jaina) with which they raised an army to fight against Dara Shikoh. In A.D. 1659 the settlement of Ss account was ordered. In A.D. 1664 A. forbade the closing of the Hindu shops on the Jain Panchusan (Panchusana) in Gujarat.

Ref.—Bomb. Gaz. Vol. I Pt. I (II story of Gujarat) pp. 230-3.  
Jaina Rīsa māla pp. 810.

**Āṇā**—Of the Ukeṣa-Jūṇi (Oṣṇā) Son of Goundā and  
 his brothers Sā Sāmgan Saha deva  
 (Vik Sam 1459)—See Sāhadeva

**Ānandnātha** — A son of Rishabhā, the first Tīrthamkara  
 by his wife Sumangalā

**Ānand sukumār** — A resident of Ujjayini son of Bhadrā,  
 converted by Suhastin who died in A Vir 265 (1st  
 A Vir 291) One of his wives bore him a posthumous  
 son who erected a temple in honour of Pārśvanātha  
 at Ujjain Subject of a Chaupai composed in Vik Sam  
 1736 (1740?) by Jina hara, pupil of Vāchuka-Sānti  
 hara gant, pupil of Jina-chandra-sūri, (65) of the Viṣhat-  
 Khiravira gachchhā

Pel—B R, 1863-4 p 135 h, S J O p 43 *Jaina rāss mālā*,  
 p 41 *Jaina Itihāṣ*, pp. 26, 22. R. S II, Pattachālī

**Āvare** — A son of Rishabhā, the first Tīrthamkara by his  
 wife Sumangalā

**Avantī** (Konganivarman).—A western Ganga king devoted  
 to the Digambara Jinas In the first year of his  
 reign, he made a gift on the advice of his preceptor  
 Vijaya kirti In Śaka era 388 (AD 466) he made  
 a gift to Vandanaṇḍin of the Deśa gina (apocryphal)

**Avaiyār** — The venerable Matron A well known  
 Jaina poetess One of the most admired amongst Tamil  
 poets, said to have been a sister of Tiruvalluvar

chief military general by Āhava-malla Chālukya and was killed in a battle. Left a son named Annaga-deva and two widows Guṇḍamabbe and Attimabbe. Guṇḍamabbe became a satti. Attimabbe who survived her husband and was exceptionally sound in the Jaina faith had a large number of Digambara images consecrated and was noted for her numerous charities. Under her patronage, Ranna, a Digambara Karnaṭaka poet, composed an Ajita-purāṇa in Śāka era 915.

Ref.—Karnāṭaka Jaina Kavi, by Nathūrām Premi, pp 9-10.

**Aurangzib**—Mughal Emperor of India (1658-1707). As a Viceroy of Gujarat, he ordered a newly built (1638) temple of Chintāman (Pāśva-nātha) near<sup>4</sup> Saraspur (Ahmedabad) to be desecrated by slaughtering a cow in it (1644 A. D.) He then turned the building into a mosque but Shah Jēhan ordered its restoration to the Jains. Murād Bakhsh and A. jointly borrowed Rs. 5½ lacs of rupees (among others) from the sons of Śānti dāsa (Jaina) with which they raised an army to fight against Dara Shikoh. In A. D. 1659 the settlement of S's account was ordered. In A. D. 1664, A. forb<sup>d</sup> the closing of the Hindu shops on the Jain Pāchui (Pajjusana) in Gujarat.

Ref.—Bom. Gaz., Vol I, Pt. I (History of Gujarat), p1  
Jaina Risa mālā, pp. 8-10.

**Āśā**—Of the Ukeśa-Jñātī (Ośvāl) Son of Goundā and Gauride His brothers, Sā Sīngan Sīha deva (Vik Sam 1489)—See Sāha deva

**Avantimath**—A son of Rīsabha, the first Tirthamkara by his wife Sumangalā

**Avanti sukumāl**—A resident of Ujjayinī, son of Bhadrā, converted by Suhastin who died, in A Vir 265 (Tapā A Vir 291) One of his wives bore him a posthumous son who erected a temple in honour of Pārśvanātha at Ujjain Subject of a Chaupai composed in Vik Sam 1736 (1740?) by Jina harsa, pupil of Vāchaka Sāntīhar ṛgānī, pupil of Jina'chandra-sūri, (65), of the Viṣhat-Kharatarī gachchhā

Ref.—B R, 1834 p 135 K. S J O, p 43 Jaina-rās māla, p 44 Jaina Itihās, pp 28, 29. R. S II, Paṭṭāvalī

**Āvara**—A son of Rīsabha, the first Tirthamkara by his wife Sumangalā

**Avinī** (Konganivarman)—A western Gunga king devoted to the Digambarī Jainas In the first year of his reign, he made a gift on the advice of his preceptor Vijaya kīrti In Śīha era 388 (A D 466) he made a gift to Vandanandin of the Desi gana (apocryphal)

**Avvaiyāra**—"The venerable Matron" A well known Jaina poetess One of the most admired amongst Tamil poets, said to have been a sister of Tiruvalluvar

<sup>3</sup>  
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